FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRESIDENT MEETS WITH EL SALVADOR'S UNGO

PY210250 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2249 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Apr (DYN) -- President Raul Alfonsin today reiterated the Argentine Government's interest in a "negotiated and political" solution to the conflict in Central America during a talk he held at the Olivos residence with Guillermo Ungo, president of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), according to the latter.

Ungo, who is one of the main ideologists of the opposition to Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte, praised the "highly positive" role played by Argentine diplomacy in this tense area of the world and insisted that "dialogue and negotiation" are the proper means for resolving regional conflicts. The Salvadoran leader, who arrived in Argentina yesterday, expressed some hope that the Radical government will "maintain its position in favor of negotiation" and lambasted Argentina's prior military regime, which is blamed for "greatly contributing to the regionalization of the conflict" in the Caribbean.

Ungo, who holds a PhD in law and teaches this subject in El Salvador, reported that his meeting with Alfonsin had lasted "a little over half an hour," during which he briefed the Argentine chief executive on a plan which the FMLN had drawn up to halt foreign military aid to both the Salvadoran Government and to the insurgents. Ungo stressed that this mechanism would be implemented under international supervision. Speaking to DYN concerning the subjects discussed during his meeting with the Argentine president, Ungo said that "Alfonsin listened to the proposal with interest." Ungo also acknowledged that he had met with Intransigent Party leader Oscar Alende, with some unidentified "officials of the Argentine Foreign Ministry," and with Radical Civic Union Senator Adolfo Gass.

Ungo, whose party is a member of the Socialist International, stated that his meeting with President Alfonsin took place after he, Ungo, arrived from Brazil, where he had traveled "on invitation of friends," a trip which he took advantage of to "pay a quick visit to Argentina." Ungo went on to say that "when President Alfonsin traveled to the aborted inauguration of Tancredo Neves, I met him in Brazil and we agreed that we would hold more frequent talks on issues of interest to both of us." Also in connection with the talk at Olivos residence, Ungo indicated that "it was based on the interest expressed by your chief executive in the current Central American status quo," and especially "in Argentina's efforts to encourage dialogue in the Salvadoran affair."

Asked about the current situation in Central America, the FMLN president said that "it is evidencing contradictory signs, both positive and negative," although he admitted that "the status of the upcoming dialogue between Salvadoran insurgents and President Duarte is beginning to be clarified." After recalling that Duarte "had frozen" the dialogue with the opposition "until after the elections which recently took place in El Salvador," Ungo pointed out that the reason given "for freezing the talks" is "no longer valid because the elections are over." He added that "we have made a proposal through the Salvadoran church to hold a meeting on 21 April in Morazan Department, but President Duarte has given us no official answer. We have gathered from the news media that he is not willing to accept this date." Ungo revealed that "I told President Alfonsin that we want to hold this meeting with Duarte to reactivate dialogue so as to find a political solution to the problems of my country."

At this point in the interview with DYN, the Salvadoran leader hailed the "attitude" of the Argentine chief executive toward the Salvadoran crisis and said that Argentine diplomacy is playing "a highly positive role" in the Central American conflict. "We hope that Argentina will maintain this position so as to contribute to the dialogue between the government and ourselves," he added.

Regarding the ties which according to the U.S. Administration of Ronald Reagan, Salvadoran insurgents have with the Nicaraguan Government, Ungo admitted that such contacts do exist "because in a way the United States wants it to be so." He added: "We are trying to nationalize the Salvadoran conflict, that is, we are trying to restrict it to our territory, which is why our proposal to Duarte includes a moratorium on logistical support for both sides."

Asked to explain further, Ungo admitted that "both sides received arms and foreign logistical support which enables military actions to continue. The success of the moratorium would prove the goodwill of Reagan, Duarte, and ourselves." After stressing that "this mechanism would compel the two sides to look for a political solution to the conflict," Ungo said that "the argument which the United States is wielding to harass Nicaragua would also lose validity." He emphasized that "Washington claims that the Sandinist Government is exporting its revolution, mainly to El Salvador. We support the position of the Contadora Group, which is looking for a political solution."

At this point Ungo reasserted the need for international supervision over the proposed moratorium and indicated that "this is what we talked about with President Alfonsin, control over the cessation of military aid to both sides." In response as to whether this control mechanism would be enough to prove that the guerrillas are getting no foreign support, Ungo said that "it would prove that if we have been receiving it, we no longer will." Further on Ungo reported that the Argentine chief executive "found the proposal interesting" and Ungo criticized the United States for "speaking of dialogue but holding none, because it has done nothing in this regard so far."

Ungo refused to say for sure whether the refusal of the U.S. Government to accept a Sandinist government in the region would help to spread the conflict throughout the region. "I could not say outright, but all this has consequences beyond our borders. It is bound to affect the position of all Central American countries," he added.

Speaking about the reaction in his country to Argentina's actions in favor of a political solution to the problems of that area, Ungo said that "we all feel that it is highly positive, especially if compared to the position of Argentina's prior military government which was helping to regionalize the conflict."

Ungo concluded by talking about the latest Salvadoran elections won by current president Duarte. He said: "These elections have taught us two [as received] basic things: The majority of the Salvadoran people are in favor of a political dialogue to resolve our problems."

ALFONSIN DENOUNCES 'ENEMIES OF DEMOCRACY'

PY220110 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Address to the nation by President Raul Alfonsin from Government House in Buenos Aires on 21 April -- recorded]

[Text] Some shameful events have taken place in Argentina. As I have previously said, we must be prepared for a few hard months both from the political and socioeconomic standpoints. But just as we were preparing, so were the enemies of democracy.

The enemies of democracy have continously plotted to prevent the country from achieving self-fulfillment. I want to state without any hesitation that if the institutional order were disrupted at this moment, this would be the most merious attack ever launched against the Argentine nation.

In keeping with the major responsibility we have assumed with humility but unshakable resolution, I want to report to the Argentine nation the divisive actions of those who predict chaos and anarchy, social outbursts and international isolation; in sum, of those who have become the promoters of national division. Everyone can see what they are doing. The most senseless ones have attempted to lure senior Armed Forces officers into accepting several proposals that range from a coalition cabinet to the possibility of a coup d'etat. The behavior of these people cannot be blamed on resentment or perversity alone. They must be mentally deranged.

I hasten to make it clear that any disruption of the institutional order is absolutely unlikely and that the constitutional government has the situation under control. But we should note a few circumstances.

An action of this type will not occur in the first place because its promoters have the complicity of the Armed Forces, and this is not happening and will not happen, even though these traitors are deluded by their talks with some nostalgic retired officers. On the contrary, the senior officers who were contacted have reported these actions to the national authorities. These officers have not been deceived by apocalyptic views, claims concerning the budget, insidious remarks about the nation being left defenseless, or charges or revanchism. In other words, the Armed Forces are loyal to the constitutional authorities.

You no doubt are aware that tensions were originated or aggravated by the trial of the members of the military juntas, I also want to convey to you my thinking on this matter. We are on the eve of a trial unprecedented in the world. The trial is so important that in my opinion, it will put an end to 50 years of national democratic frustration and decadence. It is true that this trial stems from a decision made by civilians, but it also stems from a similar decision made by the men in arms.

Not everyone can understand or comprehend this trial. However, there are those who, despite believing the trial to be unfair, clench their teeth and submit to the rules, principles, and procedures in force in a state of law. No military defeat has taken place here to allow the winner to impose his views on the loser. Nor has there been a rightful civilian society victimized by the military. We have all been guilty in one way or another. The most significant example is being given by the men in arms who, aware that the prestige of the armed institutions is linked to the enforcement of the constitutional institutions, are seeking reconciliation through truth and justice. By contrast, some civilians, who should defend democracy, have been betraying it.

Institutional disruption is not possible, because the people simply will not allow it. It is not that we are in a good position. We all know we are in a bad position, but the poorest sectors know that even if we are far from achieving the goals we have set for ourselves, there is a firm willingness and a political decision to do away with extreme poverty. There is also a conviction that in our country, even within the framework of this very serious crisis, society has the obligation to prevent the scourge of hunger from punishing any sector. The workers who have not recovered with their income the ground lost as a result of previous economic policies are also aware that democracy is willing to share the burdens with an equitable social criterion.

In addition, the economic sectors, the national businessmen who have their interests in the country and who are putting their trust in the country, are also aware of the clear rules of the game of democracy, which, though sometimes harsh, are still preferable to the arbitrary decisions of autoritarian regimes. They also know perfectly well that any attack on democracy would mean a coup de grace to the international prestige gained so rapidly by Argentina and would create even more serious economic problems, perhaps of unknown nature.

The students would not allow it, either, because they understand the magnitude of the efforts being made to satisfy their demands. They, too, are aware that results are being obtained within the framework of the economic crisis to satisfy the social demands of secondary and university education, especially the latter.

Argentine democracy has the support of all the countries of the Americas, and I would even dare to say of the entire world. We are experiencing a very special circumstance in the southern cone of the Americas. The heavy burden of the foreign debt is having a tremendous social influence in all countries. Our sister nations are suffering even more an economic crisis that has not yet found a political answer in the more developed countries.

Peru has just given us a magnificent example of democracy. But this alone will not overcome the very difficult social situation worsened by the presence of a terrorist group that I believe uses the most repugnant methods ever known. In Bolivia, the economic troubles are undermining democracy despite the continuous efforts of a government that has always given an answer within the framework of freedom. This situation has been worsened by drug trafficking, which the government has fought against with great effort and not always with the cooperation and understanding of other countries.

Brazil is experiencing a regrettable and unfortunate situation. The personality of Tancredo Neves, that great politician, was the basis of a political structure upon which the birth of the new Republic was secured. This situation is creating difficulties which we know will be overcome even with the problems of a weaker structure. In Chile if some way of democratic transition is not found immediately, the situation will get worse and will obstruct the exercise of any democratic leadership.

We are not the only ones aware of this situation. The entire world is looking upon the Argentine democracy as the guarantee for the peace of this region, and obviously this is linked to the security of the region.

Fellow countrymen, I have no other aspiration, I am not driven by any other ideal than to serve my country and my people. I am saying this as clearly as I can. I advocated harmony and love, and I will not surrender. I call on those who advocate the same principles to say so. I want to make a call using the basic principles of our nation -- law, respect, freedom, and democracy -- as the only possible alternative for we Argentines to exercise our right to protect our families, to look to the future, and to build a modern Argentina. I call upon those who voted for us and those who did not, upon those who support us and those who criticize us, and I invite you to come to Plaza de Mayo on 26 April. We all have the responsibility of ending decadence in Argentina.

This is how, based on our restored rights, we are going to move toward the construction of a participative democracy. The people are beginning to move along the path of history. We need their participation to ratify truths and facts that are suddenly being questioned by those who do not believe in the sovereignty of the people.

We only have the force that the people have given us. Their presence is absolutely necessary because the voices of antidemocracy have suspiciously appeared in an effort to get the people to put down their efforts, to lose their hopes, and to abandon their full and responsible exercise of freedom.

In these dramatic circumstances we are all committed to our destiny. Everyone has the right to give an opinion, everyone has the power of decision. The force we need to move forward lies in the unity of all of us who believe in democracy. This is the unity that will push back the enemies of the country with their messianic projects, false proposals, and obsolete fantasies. We are going to show that we are not willing to give away our future or give in to intrigue. All of us who chose freedom are going to show this. Thank you very much.

CHIEF OF STAFF SAYS ARMY NOT TALKING ABOUT COUP

PY191546 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1301 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Apr (TELAM) -- Army Chief of Staff General Hector Luis Rios Erenu said that the fact that he attended a mass in memory of persons killed by subversion had no political connotations and explained that he did so to fulfill a spiritual need. Concerning the rumors about destabilization, Gen Rios Erenu stated that no one in his branch is talking about a coup d'etat. Radio Mitre asked the Army chief about the mass that the Relatives and Friends of People Killed by Subversion [FAMUS] sponsored last night at the Stella Maris Church, and Rios Erenu recalled that he has a dead relative, Lieutenant Colonel Francisco Gardo of the Medical Corps. Gardo had received a phone call asking him to go to a hospital for an urgent blood transfusion, but when he arrived, he was shot in the back.

Rios Erenu made it clear that his political actions would be expressed through other channels, other types of behavior, and other functions of the service. The only objective of this mass was to pray for the souls of those who have died, Rios Erenu said. In response to a question, he admitted that he is aware of the rumors about destabilization and said that, paradoxically, the sector that discusses coups less is the Armed Forces. There are other sectors that are talking about these ghosts, he said. Rios Erenu emphasized that Argentina must strengthen its political system by complying with the Constitution and through mutual respect and cooperation so as to foresake once and for all the cycle of military and civilian governments.

Asked about the trial of the members of the first three military juntas scheduled to begin on 22 April, Rios Erenu said that the Army has accepted it. He went on to add that it has done so because it has faith in justice, and our feelings will be either hurt or not, depending on the extent of the sentence. We are not offended by a decision that has been made in keeping with constitutional order. I believe that the courts will issue a ruling, and we will respect it, he stressed.

Answering another question, Rios Erenu said that having become fully aware of the extent of his duties as chief of staff, he will now tour the various garrisons to contact his subordinates.

FEDERAL COURT REJECTS CROSS EXAMINATION MOTION

PY202040 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 20 Apr 85 p 9

[Text] (DYN-NA) -- The Federal Criminal Court of Appeals rejected yesterday a petition by defence counsel for the ex-military commanders accused of human rights' violations to be allowed to cross-examine witnesses. The court further explained that making "observations" meant they could "request the court to ask additional questions to clarify questions made by the prosecutor or other matters they feel should be cleared up."

Some 200 national and foreign news media have been authorized to cover the trials so far, meaning over 500 journalists, but "there's only room for 80, or maybe 100," official sources admitted.

Meanwhile, Radical Youth have split regarding their attendance at the rally called for next Monday by human rights' defence organizations. The national committee of the Renewal and Change tendency announce it would attend, whereas the Federal Capital branch of the Radical Youth said they would "not participate in any march which would undermine popular unity under the sectarian banners of vengeance or demands for firing-squads."

COB, WORKERS THREATENING NEW STRIKE ACTION

PY191818 Paris AFP in Spanish 0510 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Excerpt] La Paz, 18 Apr (AFP) -- Walter Delgadillo, secretary general of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), today said that if called upon by the COB, the workers will have to take action in view of the serious economic situation. Delgadillo said that despite the fact that an agreement has been signed with the government, the labor movement has been witnessing a worsening of the supply crisis, a lack of price controls, and a steady decline in the purchasing power of salaries.

The 16-day strike that paralyzed the nation this March proved the workers' power to mobilize, but they lacked the coherent political leadership, something that will not happen again, Delgadillo added. He concluded by saying that the COB will soon hold a national congress to evaluate the results of the agreements reached with the government and the proposals on future labor union actions.

Threat of La Paz March

PY130349 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0304 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] La Paz, 12 Apr (EFE) -- Mineworkers of Siglo Veinte District, the most combative group in the country, today threatened to march on the city of La Paz to protest the government's violations of its economic agreements with the COB.

COB Executive Secretary Juan Lechin Oquendo today stated that the government has reneged on the commitments it assumed last month in the presence of the church, and he labeled as liars those ministers who have ordered new increases in the prices of staples.

Lechin said the threat of new widespread demonstrations is mounting in the face of workers dissatisfaction with their failure to improve their economic situation with the salary increase granted by the government after their 16-day general strike in March. A strike worse than that of March could take place because the workers' economic situation, especially that of the miners, has not changed at all but, instead, has worsened as a result of the recent increases in the prices of sugar, oil, bread, fuels, and so forth, Lechin said.

The upward price trend went out of control this week since the black market dollar rate, which sets the pace of the Bolivian economy, jumped sharply from 120,000 Bolivian pesos per dollar to 175,000 pesos per dollar and provoked a further loss in the purchasing power of the Bolivian peso. This is the atmosphere preceding the congress to be held tomorrow, 13 April, in Oruro, 239 km south of La Paz, by the powerful Mineworkers Federation of Bolivia (FSTMB), to discuss the country's political and socioeconomic situation and to evaluate the March strike.

MINISTER SAYS COUNTRY UNABLE TO PAY DEBT

PY210130 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2224 GMT 20 Apr 85

[By Amanda Davila]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 20 Apr (EFE) -- Planning Minister Freddy Justiniano today revealed that Bolivian foreign reserves have reached the zero point, that the country is unable to pay a single dollar to its creditors, and that this situation is threatening democracy and the elections. Clearly worried, the head of the economic team said that unless the problem of the foreign debt (amounting to $4.5 billion) is properly resolved, the democratic process in Bolivia will be in jeopardy.

Justiniano reiterated the Bolivian Government's decision against allocating a single dollar to pay off obligations contracted by prior administrations with international institutions, especially international private banks. During this fiscal year Bolivia must pay international private banks $1.269 billion in amortization and interests, while exports will only bring in $780 million.

The head of President Hernan Siles Zuazo's economic team stressed that if private banks demand a reduction in the already minimal levels of consumption of the population to enable the country to pay off its foreign debt, the government will not pay a single dollar. He added that this government decision will be stated in the course of meetings with representatives of international private banks who will arrive in Bolivia to discuss the foreign debt problem with Siles Zuazo's administration.

After several meetings which yielded no positive results, Bolivia will again propose to the banks the postponement of its financial obligations and a plan to amortize its debt over 20 years, due to the economic crisis it is having to deal with, a crisis which has been described as the worst in its history.

Minister Justiniano stressed that the responsibility for the foreign debt problem must be shared by debtors and creditors. The problem also involves all Latin American nations struggling to reestablish democracy, because the economic crisis, according to the planning minister, is threatening to destabilize the governments. He emphasized that unless the foreign debt problem, which is pressuring all these nations, is not resolved through international assistance, incipient democracies may collapse and the people may be cast into unfathomable situations.

In this regard the minister said that the foreign debt is no longer a technical problem and has become a political one to the extent that it may even jeopardize the Bolivian electoral process which reaches its peak in July this year.

MINING PRODUCTION DECREASES FOR THIRD YEAR

PY192245 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2024 GMT 17 Apr 85

[By Amanda Davila]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 17 Apr (EFE) -- For the third year in a row, mining production, which is the mainstay of Bolivian exports, has decreased by 23 percent, and the same trend is expected for 1985. According to studies conducted by the Small Miners Association, the cause for such a decline has been the internal economic crisis, the political upheavals, and the labor conflicts.

According to official statistics, the 1984 tin production amounted to 17,900 tons, the lowest since the 1930's crisis and the Chaco war, when production was as low as 15,000 tons. The production of antimony in 1984 was 9,700 tons, comparable to the production in 1929. The production of copper and lead in 1984 amounted to 1,680 tons and 8,000 tons respectively, the lowest since the 1920's.

In 1984, the country's production of minerals was worth $354 million, 29 percent less than that in 1983, which was worth $482.9 million.

The Small Miners Association also revealed that the Bolivian Mining Corporation's 1984 production was worth $77 million less than that of 1983, owing to both a 77 percent production decrease and 29 percent price reduction.

PRESIDENT TANCREDO NEVES DIES IN SAO PAULO

PY220139 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 0130 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Official statement released by Presidential Press Secretary Antonio Brito at the Reboucas Convention Hall in Sao Paulo -- live]

[Text] Gentlemen: I regret to inform you that His Excellency President-elect Tancredo de Almeida Neves passed away tonight at the Sao Paulo Heart Institute at 2223 [0123 GMT].

I want to add that in the past 50 years the public life of Tancredo Neves was devoted to pursuing the Brazilian dreams and ideals of unity, democracy, social justice, and freedom.

In recent months, by virtue of the people's will and under Tancredo Neves' leadership, these ideals have materialized in the new Republic.

The moving coherent display of faith and solidarity that was observed in recent weeks as President Tancredo Neves was fighting for his life has strengthened the sense of unity, which has always been the goal, the example, and the objective of Tancredo Neves.

Wtih the same faith and resolve, from now on, Brazil will have to fulfill the ideals of the leader it has just lost, Tancredo Neves.

Hospitalized for 38 Days

PA220140 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0136 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Sao Paulo (Brazil) 21 Apr (EFE) -- Brazilian President-elect Tancredo Neves died today at the age of 75 in the Clinical Hospital of this city. Neves was hospitalized for 38 days and for the past 6 he was in an irreversible coma that led him to his death today amid the sorrow of his fellow countrymen.

The veteran leader of the new Brazilian democracy could not assume the post of constitutional president for which he was elected by the Congress after he underwent an intestinal operation on 14 March, 1 day before taking office.

48-Hour Mourning Period

PY220317 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 0229 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Report from Brasilia by Luiz Carlos (Gertel) -- live]

[Excerpt] After reading a personal statement on the death of President-elect Tancredo Neves, Chamber of Deputies President Ulysses Guimaraes has just left the plenary room.

We have been told that a 48-hour period of mourning will be decreed. The trip of some politicians to Belo Horizonte has also been canceled. We have also learned that the body of President Tancredo Neves will arrive in Brasilia tomorrow at approximately 1100.

Guimaraes, who is also president of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party, will travel to Sao Joao dos Reis with the body of President Neves. Seante President Jose Fragelli and the chief justice will also travel with him.

As soon as Guimaraes finished reading his statement, a copy of it was released to the press. Only 6 or 8 deputies were present in the plenary room when Guimaraes read his message.

Guimaraes Statement

PY220801 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0645 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Brasilia, 22 Apr (EFE) -- Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB] and of the Chamber of Deputies, has paid his most profound and most touching homage to the late President Tancredo Neves, calling him the great and passionate friend of Brazil.

A friend in the long struggle and close friend of the president-elect, Guimaraes read with emotion before Congress the following eulogy for the deceased president:

Tancredo Neves has died. A friend has died. More than a grandfather, husband, and father, a friend of the family has died. A friend who was the brother of friends has died. Above all, the great and passionate friend of Brazil has died. Tancredo Neves' biography is a touching and edifying history of love for Brazil.

Now, when the people so much need friends who are dedicated, loyal, and talented, Brazil loses the greatest of them all, and the leader of all, acclaimed in the parks and streets and carried triumphally on the shoulders of the crow. Good-bye, Tancredo. Without you, overwhelmed by the pain and the separation, we become, however, stronger and more decisive, in the company of your memory and of your example.

Fate has prevented the elected president from governing his people. But you have not abandoned us. The sincere and consistent homage of those who mourn you will be to prevent any backward step in the march toward free institutions which will be consolidated through the national consituent assembly.

Guided to God's presence by your saint, Saint Francis, you are going to inspire Brazil's salvation.

Tancredo Neves has died. Now the resounding of his voice represents a call to Brazilians: Long live freedom. Long live democracy. Long live the Republic.

8-Day Mourning Period

PY220629 Paris AFP in Spanish 0443 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Brasilia, 21 Apr (AFP) -- A national holiday has been declared in Brazil for 22 April on the death of President-elect Tancredo Neves, which occurred in the Sao Paulo Heard Institute tonight.

In two decrees released tonight in Brasilia, President Jose Sarney, the constitutional successor of Tancredo Neves, declared the holiday and an 8-day period of official mourning.

Congress to Meet

PY220341 Paris AFP in Spanish 0327 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Brasilia, 21 Apr (AFP) -- The Brazilian Congress is going to hold a special session at 1300 GMT on 22 April in compliance with the constitutonal regulation to officially announce the vacancy of the presidency after the death of President-elect Tancredo Neves in Sao Paulo tonight.

The meeting has been called by Senate President Senator Jose Fragelli, who recalled that according to the Constitution, Vice President Jose Sarney, who has been acting president since 15 March, is Tancredo Neves' successor.

Sarney Assumes Presidency

PY220704 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0631 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Brasilia, 22 Apr (EFE) -- The Brazilian Foreign Ministry officially informed foreign governments a little before Sunday midnight of the death of President-elect Tancredo Neves. The report was sent via telex to the foreign ministries of the 122 nations with which Brazil maintains diplomatic relations.

Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal reported in the predawn hours today that the ceremony and protocol department has adopted the appropriate decisions for the reception of foreign delegations that will participate in the funeral.

A little before midnight, Acting President Jose Sarney sent an official note to Congress President Ulysses Guimaraes reporting that he has already assumed the presidency of the Republic following the death of Tancredo Neves.

Sarney Addresses Nation

PY220525 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 0335 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Speech by Vice President Jose Sarney released from Planalto Palace in Brasilia over a national radio and television network -- recorded; broadcast in process]

[Text] ...An unprecedented movement in our history, carrying the banner of the new Republic throughout Brazil.

No one could prevent the people from loving him, people who accompanied him in his lengthy and holy martydom which ended on this symbolic day of the fatherland, 21 April, the day of the commemmoration of our hero of independence, Tiradentes.

We have all shed our tears, from the hidden borders of the green forests of the Amazon to the smallest streams that separate the nation in the extreme south.

I am here my, fellow citizens, with a burden I did not asked for and that I did not desire. I am aware of my responsibilities, and I would like to say humbly that I need to be helped by all, and I ask all Brazilians for their help.

I want to assure the nation, with the necessary will and courage, that Tancredo Neves' legacy will remain alive among us. Thus, as I remained loyal to him during his ordeal, I will find the way to honor him after his death, and I will not let the flame of hope we lit in Brazil be extinguished.

I will become greater than myself in meeting this challenge entrusted to me by history. I will comply with my destiny with loyalty, honor, and faith in God. I will find the way to be the one responsible for the state, for the nation, for the historic fate of the fatherland. I will know how to be the commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the nation, patriotic guardians of order and of the institutions, and a firm leader of our suffering political forces to which I am proud to belong.

If this is the will of God, I will fulfill my mission with his help and protection. Tancredo Neves' life was an exercise in dialogue and reconciliation. We will follow his example.

We will rebuild a government of agreement, of changes, of work, of morality, and of austerity, and we will be implacable against corruption. The federative ideal, consecrated by the provisions of institutional order, will be strengthened, and the best way to do this is to end the regional inequalities, which humiliate the country.

The demanded changes will be made. Our program will be the program of Tancredo Neves. Our commitment is the commitment of the Democratic Alliance, approved by the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party -- a party that is an example of heroism -- and by the Liberal Front, men who broke their chains, and fought for freedom with all their strength.

The government will give priority attention to the poor, because no one can be happy in a country where millions of people have no right to freedom. We will fight a ceaseless battle against inflation, which is undermining the economy and is destroying salaries, bringing hunger and despair to the homes of our brethren.

We will struggle for the strengthening of the private sector, for a creative and competitive private sector. However, we will also be vigilant against speculators and abusers of economic power.

Human rights are sacred. We will struggle against violence, for the security of the citizens, and against disorder and anarchy.

We will implement land reform to introduce justice in the countryside.

In foreign affairs, Brazil's word will be an independent and firm one. Our tolerance will not exceed the limits needed to ensure the noble survival of the workers and the nation's businesses in the recovery of development and the level of employment.

We will achieve democracy, which provides for the release of the creative energies of youth and ensures political freedom. We will achieve the greatest objective of our project by convening a national constituent assembly, a free and sovereign one, which is a legitimate aspiration of all societies.

No doubt, this is a time of grief and I share it with all Brazilians, with the Neves family, a family that is represented by this extraordinary lady, Risoleta Neves, whose dignity during her suffering is a moving example of faith and characteristic of Brazilian women.

The memory of Tancredo Neves will be a factor of unity. It will be our inspiration, our lighted candle in our dark sadness. This inspiration will maintain our unity. We will not disperse, we will not disperse. Together we will make the ideals of our great inspirator come true.

Tancredo Neves stated that hope is the only asset of a people who have been set free and that hope makes nations overcome historical disasters. Concerning suffering, deprivations, and injustices, Neves also stated that very few people equal the Brazilians in enduring them.

Fate wanted Tancredo Neves, through his death, to be one more symbol of suffering, a symbol for yet another deprivation.

I am certain that the country will overcome all these difficulties. Our struggle was so great, so strong, and so beautiful that it will be supported by our tears.

The resurrection of Tancredo Neves will come through the construction of the New Republic, his ideal and his symbol.

May God help us all, protect us, and comfort us in this communion of sacrifice and hope. At this time, I can only humbly offer you resolve, courage, and work. With dignity, with honor, and with responsibility.

Congress Declares Sarney President

PY221356 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1300 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Live report from Congress in Brasilia]

[Text] [Broadcast in progress] Senate President Jose Fragelli] ...The vice president, His Excellency Jose Sarney, who swore his constitutional commitment before Congress on 15 March 1985 and who since then has exercised the presidency due to the illness of the president-elect, must henceforth discharge the duty, succeeding the president-elect who has passed away, as president of the Republic under provisions of paragraph, of the Constitution.

I will now read message No 232 dated 21 April from His Excellency, the president of the Republic to the president of the Federal Senate:

His Excellency, President of the Federal Senate: With great sorrow, which expresses the nation's sentiment, I discharged the painful duty of informing His Excellency of the demise of His Excellency Tancredo de Almeida Neves, president-elect of the Republic. As a result, I have the honor of informing His Excellency that I continue to exercise, in the capacity as successor, the post of president of the Republic under provision of Article 77 [number as heard] of the Federal Constitution.

Brasilia, 21 April 1985;

[Signed] Jose Sarney

The message I have just read will be published, and since the objective of this session has been fulfilled, I declare it closed.

[Reporter] That has been an account of the joint session that has just been held here in the National Congress to declare Acting President Jose Sarney as the successor of the president-elect to fill the vacancy that has occurred. During this session, PMDB President and President of the Chamber of Deputies Ulysses Guimaraes and Justice Minister Fernando Lyra were present.

Military's Reaction to Death

PY220529 Paris AFP in Spanish 0458 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Sao Paulo, 21 Apr (AFP) -- Jose Sarney, the successor of President Tancredo Neves, will find the necessary conditions to rule the country in full democracy as planned. The Constitution will be observed, II Corps Commander General Sebastian Ramos de Castro stated here today.

National Intelligence Chief General Ivan de Souza Mendes informed the members of the Armed Forces High Command of the president's death. All the commanders held urgent meetings with their staffs to evaluate the situation. The troops are not in a state of readiness, everything is calm, Army Ministry spokesman General Ruperto Clodaldo Printo has said.

The Armed Forces will pay a solemn tribute to the late president in Sao Paulo, Brasilia, and in his home town Sao Joao do Reis, where he will be burned.

Sao Paulo Governor's Speech

PY220534 Sao Paulo Raido Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0350 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Speech by Sao Paulo Governor Franco Montoro from the Rebouças Convention Hall in Sao Paulo -- live]

[Text] Tancredo Neves was a martyr and builder of the Brazilian nation. He dedicated his life and sacrificed to carry out the conciliation of the entire country around the values of justice and freedom for our people. At this time of sorrow, we must look upon the example of our president.

We must remain united in the construction of the New Republic that he created. The struggle of Tancredo Neves represents the suffering, endurance, and unity of the Brazilian people. Let us unite at this time of pain through our commitment in the task of building the true democracy he prepared: A government of the people, for the people, and by the Brazilian people. Tancredo Neves showed us the way. He showed us the path to follow and gave us an assignment. His death makes our responsibility greater. With his sensibility and his vision as a statesman, he opened the way for renovation and change. Nothing is going to stop that renovation because it was born from the desire of our population and because he materialized their hopes.

The commitments of the Democratic Alliance, which were the commitments of Tancredo Neves, are now the commitments of all the Brazilian people, commitments that cannot be forgotten. These commitments are our mission. As governor of Sao Paulo, I call on the people to render a last homage to our president and to do it with renewed faith in our future. This is best way to express our feelings and respect for the man who during all his life worked for national conciliation and the rights of his people.

Tancredo Neves is now the symbol of national unity. We must now continue his work. I would like to share a statement Neves made in his last speech to the nation: Let us remain united. Let us continue together as we meet in the public parks with the same emotion, the same dignity, and the same decision.

The Lord keep our president, I ask for stength and self-denial from all Brazilians in order to cooperate in this mission. Good-bye, Tancredo, your commitment will be honored and your program is our mission.

FOREIGN MINISTER SEES STRONGER TIES WITH BRAZIL

PY191928 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 18 Apr 85 p 8

[Interview by Foreign Minister Carlos A. Saldivar at the President Stroessner International Airport with HOY on 17 April]

[Text] [Saldivar] I have just returned from Brasilia, where I met with President Sarney [title as published], to whom I delivered a personal message from President Stroessner. I also held working meetings with Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal. We analyzed the excellent state of Paraguayan-Brazilian relations, and we foresee that, with the new government, these relations will be even stronger. This means that we are going to work harder on the bilateral issues that concern our two countries.

[HOY] Did you discuss specific subjects such as Itaipu and the soybean railway [for the export of Paraguayan soybeans through the port of Paranagua in Brazil] with your Brazilian counterpart?

[Saldivar] We discussed all aspects of our relations, but without going into depth. We merely analyzed them. We will discuss each subject at length at a later date.

[HOY] When will Brazil compensate Paraguay for the Itaipu-generated energy Paraguay will not use?

[Saldivar] This subject is dealt with in the treaty. Paraguay and Brazil have signed an agreement in this regard, and it will be adhered to.

[HOY] Has a date been set to discuss the adjustment of the price of Itaipu energy?

[Saldivar] That date is subject to the operation of Itaipu, which, in turn, is subject to the operation of the turbines and to the permanent use which Paragua will make of the energy generated by the dam, according to the kilowatts of energy that each turbine will produce.

[HOY] Mr Minister, I hope you don't mind my persistence but Itaipu started to sell the energy it generated in March and, according to the information at hand, 5 percent was used by Paraguay and 95 percent by Brazil. This means that Paraguay is yielding its spare share of energy to Brazil. Has our country been compensated for this energy yielded during March?

[Saldivar] According to the terms of the Itaipu Treaty, Paraguay will use all the energy it needs and sell the rest to Brazil. Within the framework of the treaty, the exact figures should be calculated on the bases of what is stipulated in the treaty and on the quantity of kilowatts consumed.

[HOY] Are the prospects for the soybean railway promising?

[Saldivar] High-ranking Brazilian authorities are very eager to speed up the studies and planning of the soybean railway.

ARMY PUBLISHES COMPUTATION OF ELECTION RESULTS

PY201415 Lima Cadena America Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Excerpt] The Army communications system has announced its own results for the 14 April elections. The results are as follows:

American Revolutionary Popular Alliance	47 percent
United Left	21 percent
Democratic Convergence	14 percent
Popular Action	6 percent

SHINING PATH LEADER REPORTEDLY VOTED IN LIMA

PY201412 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Abimael Guzman, the leader of the Shining Path, is said to have voted in the 14 April elections in Lima. This was reported today by Francisco Ayala Noriega, president of the departmental electoral jury, who also expressed his satisfaction over the progress of the official vote count at the National Stadium this morning.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] We are concerned about a report that has appeared in the media that Abimael Guzman is in Lima, taking advantage of the elections to attack ballot boxes. Are you worried about these rumors?

[Ayala] Of course I am. I have also received another report that Abimael Guzman voted in the election after having his features altered through plastic surgery and by using an electoral booklet with a different name. This report was received today, and I have ordered a search for the envelope containing that voter's register in order to find out for whom he voted. [end recording]

Interior Minister Oscar Brush today also referred to the rumor that Abimael Guzman is in Lima. The minister said that during the operation mounted by the Investigative Police which led to the detention of (Cirila Arredondo), the widow of the late writer Jose Maria Arguedas, a very important person succeeded in escaping capture. Brush declined to specify if that person was Abimael Guzman, but he stated that the other detainees were members of an important Shining Path commando unit that was trying to thwart the elections.

COMMISSION INVESTIGATES CHARGES AGAINST NAVY

PY191600 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0048 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Montevideo, 17 Apr (TELAM-REUTER-ANSA) -- Amid an atmosphere of growing expectation, a special commission of the Uruguayan Senate today began investigating serious reports of numerous financial and political crimes involving the former Navy Commander in Chief Vice Admiral Hugo Marquez, several high-ranking Uruguayan Navy officers, former Argentine Navy Commander Emilio Eduardo Massera, Argentine Peronist politician Jorge Antonio, and an Argentine citizen known as Anibal Gordan, or Marcelo Quintana, who is reportedly a high-ranking member of the Argentine Anticommunist Alliance, the self-confessed killer of hundreds of persons in Argentina.

The charges -- mismanagement of foreign currency, scuttling a ship, mismanagement of funds, establishment of criminal association between civilians and military men in order to blackmail opponents and protect criminals wanted in their own countries, among others -- became common knowledge yesterday with the arrest of Colonel Juan Jose Pomoli, on active duty, for 30 days at the order of President Julio Maria Sanguinetti. Political sources have described Pomoli's arrest as a serious measure.

Opposition Senator Jose German Araujo, of the left-wing Broad Front coalition, made one of the most anxiously awaited statements since Congress was reopened this February. Senator Araujo spoke for nearly 3 hours last night charging Marquez and other Navy officers with these extremely serious crimes and displayed a large number of documents that the Senate has passed to the courts. The Senate has also ordered the appointment of a special congressional investigating commission to make an in-depth study of the charges. The commission began its activities today.

In his statement to the Senate, Araujo claimed that between 1978 and 1980 Navy commanders had unrestricted access to a bank account in Nassau, Bahamas, from which they withdrew approximately $1 million and arranged for time deposits amounting to $2.3 million more. Araujo added that de facto President Aparicio Mendez and Gregorio Alvarez were fully aware of the situation along with former Defense Ministers Walter Ravenna and Justo Alonso and former Economy Minister Valentin Arismendi, who were accused of willful neglect for not investigating the case.

As for the charges against Argentine Admiral Massera, they have to do with the exchange of Argentine sand barges caught along the Uruguay River while engaging in illegal operations and his request to Admiral Marquez to extend protection and provide a false military identity to an Argentine citizen known as Anibal Gordon, or Marcelo Quintana, who was supposed to kill a Navy captain in Uruguay whose name Araujo did not disclose. This assassination did not take place.

Araujo also reported, in connection with the friendship between Massera and Marquez, that in mid-1978 the two admirals and the powerful Peronist industralist Jose Antonio concocted, while on board the yatch Suncrown anchored off the coast in Punta del Este, a plan for political and military actions that would make the two former Navy commanders presidents of their respective countries.

Araujo's extremely serious report, which is being investigated by Congress along with other charges that involved former President Alvarez in the alleged fraud of $900 million related to the purchase by the state of overdue loan portfolios being held by foreign bank branches -- a charge made by Blanco Party Senator Julio Pereira -- has given rise to an atmosphere of growing expectation about congressional activities.

The citizenry is also worried by the fact that these charges coincided with the arrest of Colonel Pomoli, an active-duty officer who used to be very close to former President Gregorio Alvarez, after an argument he had with a press official of President Sanguinetti's administration. Furthermore, sources close to the government today confirmed what political observers pointed out yesterday about the relations between the government and the military becoming strained from the very beginning of the congressional investigations.

Navy Confirms Charges

PY201312 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1932 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Montevideo, 19 Apr (TELAM-REUTER) -- While a special congressional committee is studying the accusations made by Broad Front Senator Jose German Araujo against Vice Admiral Hugo Marquez, a former Navy commander in chief, for having committed several political and financial crimes, high-ranking Navy commanders today admitted that the accusations are correct.

In an official communique, the Uruguayan Navy has admitted that the charges against its former commander from 1977 to 1981 are founded. The communique adds that the military courts also are processing a legal case against Marquez.

Military reports indicate that the Navy issued the communique after a private meeting of high-ranking Navy officers was held to analyze Araujo's accusations. Araujo has accused Marquez of committing several serious crimes; for example, illegally handling foreign currency outside Uruguay; speculating with public debt bonds; illegal association involving conspiring, extortion, and homicide; protecting foreign criminals; and abusing authority for his own benefit. The Navy communique says that the military court has been processing a case against Marquez since 1980. The charges are very similar to the ones made by Senator Araujo.

The communique adds that an honor court was activated in 1982 as a result of the legal process. This honor court will have to decide on the moral aspect of the charges against Marquez. The Navy High Command will undertake the proper actions once the military court and the honor court issue their rulings.

The charges also involve Admiral Emilio Massera, retired, former commander of the Argentine Navy, and a self-confessed assassin known as Anibal Gordon, who is also Argentine. The Navy's confirmation of these accusations adds a new element to the case.

Congressional sources have remarked that the Navy communique demonstrates for the first time that a branch of the military is displaying total obedience to the constitutional authorities installed this year after 12 years of dictatorship. Senator Araujo this afternoon said that the Navy communique is highly respectful toward the government branches, specifically the legislative branch in this case, and that the document does not interfere with the course of ordinary justice that will be filed against Vice Admiral Marquez at the order of the legislative branch.

Meanwhile, it has been reported in naval circles that Marquez is in Paraguay, where he has been the Uruguayan ambassador for the last few years. However, it has also been said here that he was seen in Montevideo today and that he even participated in the meeting of the high-ranking Navy commanders who met to discuss his case last night.

COSTA RICA

ASYLUM FOR URBINA LARA NOT YET RESOLVED

PA191316 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez has denied that Jose Manuel Urbina Lara has been granted political asylum. He added that the asylum question will not be resolved until President Luis Alberto Monge signs the proper documents. Nevertheless, he said that the law student's case might be resolved this week. Regarding statements that the government has intentionally delayed Jose Manuel Urbina Lara's case, the foreign minister said this is false. There has been a delay because the government demanded a precise explanation regarding Urbina Lara's statements over a Colombian radio network, in which he said he would come to Costa Rica and join the forces fighting against the Sandinist regime. Gutierrez asserted that now that they have a statement from Urbina Lara, the procedures have continued, and the case will definitely be resolved within the next 2 days.

MONGE ANNOUNCES TRIPS TO ROK, JAPAN, ISRAEL

PA201859 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 10 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] President Luis Alberto Monge will leave on 15 May for the ROK, where he will stay for 3 days. Afterward, he will spend 7 days in Japan and 4 days in Taiwan. He will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Carlos J. Gutierrez, Industry, Energy, and Mines Minister Calixto Chavez, and Planning Minister Juan Manuel Villasuso. His entourage will also include two businessmen, three deputies, and four special guests.

On 5 October Monge will go to Jerusalem for 5 days at the official invitation of the Israeli Government. When he is in the United States in transit he will address the United Nations during the week of 13-18 October.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS U.S. ADVISERS' PRESENCE

PA190437 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Acting Public Security Minister Johnny Campos has said he is willing to take Socialist Deputy Alvaro Montero Mejia to El Murcielago farm in Guanacaste. Apparently, the legislator has charged that there are 100 U.S. Army troops on that farm. Since the charge is false, Campos sent a telegram to Montero stating that he is prepared to show the farm to the legislator in the company of the national media.

Johnny Campos said that four U.S. advisers are cooperating in fixing the place. He added that a similar group will cooperate in the training of public security forces on how to handle some 600 or 700 M-16 machine guns that were received recently. The military installations in El Murcielago will complement the public security forces academy located there and to the training being given there. Prior to this, the training took place on El Rodeo farm, but according to Campos, this activity at El Rodeo received a great deal of criticism.

The acting minister announced that the 45 Civil Guard officers, who are being trained at the Regional Military Training Center in Honduras, will be graduating on 22 April. These officers, and the U.S. advisers, will be the instructors of the troops trained at El Murcielago farm. Colonel Oscar Vidal, director of the public security forces, will attend the graduation ceremony to represent the Government of Costa Rica.

EL SALVADOR

VOTE COUNT FOR 31 MARCH ELECTIONS CONCLUDES

PA211712 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1627 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Apr (DPA) -- Spokesmen for the Salvdoran electoral organization today reported that the vote count in the Salvadoran elections for deputies and mayors, held on 31 March, concluded last night. The president of the Central Electoral Council (CCE), Mario Samayoa, announced on state television that the vote count was practically over and added that the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party (PDC) had won 31 assembly seats, the coalition between the right-wing National Conciliation Party and Nationalist Republican Alliance (PCN-ARENA) 25, the Salvadoran Authentic Institutional Party (PAISA) 1, and the Democratic Action Party (AD) 1.

The system used for counting the votes was harshly criticized by various sectors of the country, and some political sources have described it as "the slowest in history." Political sources said that the vote count was "the most inadequate, especially since the organization has computers bought 3 years ago for which they paid millions of dollars." CCE President Mario Samayoa reportedly said that it was more reliable to count manually because the computers were good only to add subtotals.

On 31 March, after the voting centers closed, the PDC announced that according to its own count, which did not change, the party had gained a majority of the 60 assembly seats that will form the new Legislative Assembly and more 200 of the 262 mayorship's throughout the country.

The CCE is formed by Mario Samayoa, member of the PDC; Francisco Merino, member of ARENA; and Arturo Mendez Azahar, member of the PCN.

DUARTE REPORTEDLY TO REQUEST CABINET RESIGNATION

PA211537 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1435 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Apr (DPA) -- EL MUNDO, a Salvadoran newspaper, reported today that Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte will ask his cabinet to resign to allow him to reorganize. The reorganization is intended to adjust the functioning of the executive to the new government plans. This reorganization coincides with the swearing in of the new assembly and the new municipal councilmen on 1 May, the newspaper adds. Leaders of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party (PDC) told EL MUNDO that Duarte wants to have the freedom to make the ministerial changes which he considers of great importance for the development of his government plan. President Jose Napoleon Duarte was sworn in on 1 June 1984.

DUARTE DISCUSSES ELECTION, TALKS WITH GUERRILLAS

PM190744 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 7 Apr 85 p 4

[Alberto Diaz Rueda dispatch on undated interview with Salvadoran President Duarte in San Salvador: "I Am a Seller of Hopes, a Promoter of the People's Faith, That is the Essence of My Power"]

[Excerpts] San Salvador — When a brief recording for CBS Television news was over, Duarte beckoned to me, and we climbed together a broad marble staircase to his official office.

"I am really exhausted, my friend," he told me. "The elections, Betancur's visit, the press from everywhere, the problems here and all that business of party meetings, the acquired responsibilities, the commitments...." In the office he sat down in a large chair and gestered to me to sit beside him. Despite his weariness -- he closed his eyes, and then his face seemed to assume the profile on an old coin -- I told him, "You must be very pleased and even a little surprised by your party's victory."

"You are right" -- he smiled faintly and opened his eyes with their ironic gaze -- "I was hoping for 28 deputies, and if the data is confirmed, we will have 33. The fact is that I did not believe such a victory possible. Some of my party's leaders forecast it, but you know that these things are usually said. But these victories usually create problems. As was to be expected, the Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA) people have tried to challenge the election results, this has been to no avail. You have witnessed as an international observer the elections' fairness."

"The outcome of these elections," I told Duarte, will have one important, decisive consequence for you: It will deprive you of the 'excuse' of being obstructed by the opposition in the Assembly. Now you will have a majority in the Chamber, and nothing will be able to prevent you from carrying out the social, economic, and political changes which you have promised so often and so far have not implemented."

"There is still a gigantic excuse, and it is the very reality of the country. With the greatest goodwill that I may have to tackle the problems, they are so enormous and so difficult that this victory will not be sufficient to resolve them. The opposition is still very strong, and there are powers in the country to which the elections do not mean a great deal. The important thing, that which concerns me most, is that these powers should respect the rules of the game. You know D'Aubuisson, do you not? That man's dictatorial antecedents and arrogance will make him manipulate anything in order to spoil this victory for my party and obstruct our society's normal democratic development."

I talked to him about a possible coup, orchestrated by dissatisfied military circles and the support of the extreme right and the Salvadoran oligarchy. He made a gesture with his hands, rejecting the idea. They do not have the ability to do anything. The military, you will have noted, are in favor of political stability and support the election results. This is to some extent an original situation in this country's recent history."

I discussed with him Msgr Rivera Damas' remark about the four powers which he [Duarte] found in El Salvador when he won the presidential election last year: the military, the oligarchy, the extreme right, and the U.S. Embassy. "Now it [presumably power] will have to be concentrated in the presidency and in the Assembly. That is how it must be. As for the Americans, they are learning to respect our formulas and stances, because they are democratic and because by respecting them they are doing themselves an enormous favor, since their support for my cause has demonstrated to the world that they support noble and just causes. It is far more advantageous for them to support our stance and discourage those who seek to impose imperialist solutions.

The only solution for this country is democracy. No one believed in an electoral solution to El Salvador's problems. That is why the day after winning the presidential election I went to Washington and explained my viewpoint to them. The result was not long in coming. You know that during Magana's presidency the issue of El Salvador was one of the topics of Reagan's presidential campaign. When I spoke with the President, when I disclosed my political plans to him, the issue of El Salvador was dropped from the U.S. election campaign. They trusted me and still do. The United States is not a de facto power in my country but an ally which is making possible the transition to democracy. We are the ones who direct my country's policy."

The president sat back in his chair. He stretched out his legs and after a weary sigh smiled at me. I talked to him about the death squads and their efforts to prevent the country's peaceful and democratic progress. His expression of weariness became tense and bitter. "It is a scourge which I have promised to combat with all the weapons at my disposal." I talked to him about ARENA's accusations that it is usually blamed for the squads' presence, but the Christian Democrats have them, too. "That is a clumsy fabrication which convinced nobody. I am attempting to achieve a breakthrough in this country's history of violence: a breakthrough which will take the form of a negotiating table; a table at which weapons or the desire to take them up will have no place. I will continue to govern with the Constitution in my hand, and on the basis of that Magna Carta I will urge that all forces, all sectors of the country, submit to democratic fair play and accept the rules of the game, and that we all extricate the country from the crisis which is killing it."

"And the guerrillas, Mr President? You are aware that the current poliitcal process is impaired by the absence of the left, whose sole testimonial voice is the guerrillas. What will become of the dialogue which was so hopeful in La Palma (15 October 1984) and so disappointing in Ayagualo (30 November 1984)?" Duarte agreed. "That is the country's most acute problem; a problem which is causing thousands of deaths, thousands of refugees, and the wasting of millions of dollars in a very poor country. You will see dialogue, I assure you, but I want a sincere dialogue. I have as a model what I call 'the spirit of La Palma." That spirit, which, is conciliatory and forward-looking, must be strengthened. In Ayagualo I listened sadly to warlike harangues, toughness on the part of the delegates, and references to weapons and their power. My task is to bring the guerrillas to a sincere dialogue, to an exchange of possible solutions. It is not possible to disappoint again the people, who were so hopeful after the La Palma talks.

"Mr President, would the Army be prepared to accept the guerrillas' terms of integration and sectional control?" I asked him. "The problem, I repeat, is not the Army but the people. The people must be rescued from skepticism and the right's campaign against the dialogue. The truth is that the dialogue and talks are not sufficient; the enthusiasm and tangible emotional support of all sides are necessary. That is also my task, to create that enthusiasm, that emotional strength to reach an agreement, to return to the 'spirit of La Palma.' I must therefore sit down and think. I will decide when it is the right moment."

DUARTE FORESEES 'PRIVATE TALKS' WITH GUERRILLAS

PA202300 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 19 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] President Jose Napoleon Duarte has told this paper that the dialogue with the FMLN-FDR might continue in private, "because this just happens to be one of the possibilities that are being considered."

The president was approached briefly yesterday when he went to the Legislative Assembly to personally reaffirm his request for permission to travel to the United States from 16-27 May. The president said that he did not have an answer to the FMLN-FDR proposal that the third round of talks take place soon. Duarte said that an entire spectrum of political circumstances and aspects are being assessed. We need a thorough evaluation to ensure that the next meeting will be as serious as possible, because I want to give the people a real chance for peace and not frustrating results as was the case with the meeting of 30 November 1984 in Ayagualo, he said.

The president reiterated that it is not possible to reply simply in response to pressure; it must wait until a conclusion has been reached as to what the new meeting will entail. He said that the possibility of private talks, unlike those of Ayagualo, is being considered.

Duarte was asked to express an opinion on the comments made by Commander Joaquin Villalobos, who recently remarked that the FMLN-FDR "is truly sincere and wants to continue the talks, particularly to achieve a humanization of the conflict, as regards the treatment of prisoners, bombings, and the like." Duarte replied: "May God hear him. God grant that he is sincere. Let them stop burning vehicles and crops. Let them allow the people to work. In sum, let them end this war that they are waging against the people and their effort to destroy the economy." However, Villalobos has said that economic sabotage is a matter apart from the humanization of the conflict, since the sabotage is being carried out within the framework of a war that encompasses more than just military aspects. Duarte insists that from that viewpoint, the war is being waged against the people and not against the government, as the rebels allege.

For its part, the church, which is playing a mediating role through Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas, has said that: "A time will come when the talks will no longer be public like those in La Palma and Ayagualo and will no longer last just a day, but will involve discussions for 2, 3 days or more because the conflict has so many aspects and is very deep-seated." For the time being, the church feels that what is most urgently needed is for the conflict to be humanized, because the archbishop says that the saddest aspect of the war are the victims.

President Duarte will go to the United States in the latter half of next month. Some observers feel that if the date for the meeting is not set next week, the meeting may not be held until June, after the new legislature has been installed in office and after President Duarte returns from the United States with an idea of the positions of the various U.S. political groups that have recently sent several delegations here to examine the reaction of the various Salvadoran sectors to the concept of the dialogue as a mechanism for finding the path to peace.

GUERRILLAS TERM DUARTE STAND ON TALKS 'ABSURD'

PA191427 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Station Commentary: "Dialogue and Propaganda"]

[Text] Jose Napoleon Duarte has rejected our front's proposed date for the third round of talks, arguing that it coincides with the date of the national vaccination drive sponsored by UNICEF. This argument is inconsistent and absurd. As far as we know Duarte is neither on the vaccination teams nor is he a 5-year-old child. Duarte has realized that the argument is absurd, so now his main argument in rejecting our proposal is that the FMLN-FDR will use the talks as propaganda. This allegation by the government is also inconsistent. Duarte made his proposal before the United Nations on 8 October with much fanfare and unconcealable propagandistic ends. The proposal could well have been made in private. Later Duarte attempted to set up a propagandistic show [preceding word in English] at La Palma. It was the government which called in the press. Duarte himself urged the people to go to La Palma with white flags. This was all propaganda. However, the support Duarte expected for himself and his government at La Palma did not materialize. There is more. The Christian Democratic Party handled the peace process demagogically to obtain votes in unfortuante and bogged down elections of 31 March.

In war, and particularly in political confrontations, propaganda is a vital element.

The regime uses more than 50 radio stations, 6 television channels, 4 newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and numerous government spokesmen to obtain popular support. The regime's propaganda says that the rebel forces are isolated groups and that the people do not believe in us. Then why fear our propaganda? What are they afraid of? Why the hysteria and panic, gentlemen of the government and the oligarchy, after what you have called the harangue at Ayagualo? The problem is not the tone, the harangue, or the resources. The problem is the ideas that the two parties set forth. Let us illustrate our argument.

At La Palma, Duarte used massive propaganda, including radio messages and leaflets dropped from Air Force planes. But nothing happened. There were no demonstrations of popular support for Duarte. The government's propaganda did not do any good, nor will it. This is clear. The people see that it is empty and demagogic. Meanwhile, a 20-minute speech by a rebel at Ayagualo deeply touched the people's hearts; it prompted demonstrations of sympathy, solidarity, and allegiance to the revolutionary cause, which is the people's cause. This frightened the government, the oligarchy, the Army, and the Reagan administration. That is why they were quick to call the Ayagualo speech a fiery harangue. That is why they say our proposal for a political solution is unacceptable.

We must admit that our propaganda is fiery, because in our country to demand land reform is fiery, to demand salary increases is fiery, to incite the people to organize to struggle for their just benefits is fiery, to incite the people to fight for peace with justice is fiery, to demand the release of political prisoners is fiery, to demand respect for human rights is fiery, and to demand a halt to repression and a reduction in the high cost of living, all this is fiery. In this sense our propaganda is indeed fiery. For the regime our ideas, goals, and proposals are fiery, because they are congruent with our propaganda. The people's just demands are fiery and unacceptable to the regime.

On the other hand, the regime's little proposal, which calls for us to surrender without offering any solution to the country's and the people's problems, is not fiery. It is ridiculous.

We must admit that Duarte, the oligarchs, the military, and the Reagan administration have every right to be afraid of our propaganda, to be frightened by our proposals. They are frightened because our propaganda is based on the people's interests and it completely contradicts the interests of oligarchs. It is based on the people's just demands, one of which is the achievement of a just and honorable peace. They are afraid because our propaganda, aired through our radio stations and painted on the walls, has enormous organizational power.

FPL DEMANDS POW STATUS FOR CAPTURED LEADER

PA191920 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Communique issued by the Central Committee of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces, FPL, on 18 April in Chalatenango Department]

[Text] We report the following to the Salvadoran people, the world's people, the International Red Cross, human rights organizations, and humanitarian organizations:

On Thursday, 11 April, Companero Commander Miguel Castellanos was captured. Miguel Castellanos is the revolutionary nom de guerre of Napoleon Romero, a well-known leader of the university student movement and the popular movement and former member of the executive action council [not further identified]. He is currently a member of the FPL Central Committee.

Castellanos has been transferred to the Zacatecoluca Garrison. The FMLN demands that President Jose Napoleon Duarte and Defense Minister General Eugenios Vides Casanova:

1. Comply with the agreements reached in Ayagualo between the Salvadoran Government and the FMLN-FDR on the treatment of and respect for prisoners of war;

2. Treat Miguel Castellanos as a prisoner of war and respect the Geneva Convention;

3. Respect Castellanos' life;

4. Suspend immediately the tortures to which Castellanos is being subjected; and

5. Allow the International Red Cross and other humanitarian organizations to visit Castellanos to gain assurances of his physical well-being and that he is alive.

We ask the International Red Cross and humanitarian organizations which protect human rights to a) do everything within their power to guarantee that Companero Commander Miguel Castellanos is in good physical condition and is alive; and b) enforce compliance with the Geneva Convention on the treatment of prisoners of war. Also, we a) demand an end to the cruel tortures Castellanos is suffering; and b) call on the working people, on worldwide solidarity, to demand that Christian Democrat President Jose Napoleon Duarte respect the life of Companero Miguel Castellanos and that Castellanos be sent to the appropriate tribunals.

Revolution or death! The armed people will win! Revolution or death, we will win!

[Signed] Commander Leonel Gonzalez, Central Committee Secretary General

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES U.S. CONDITIONS AID

PA200435 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0035 GMT 19 Apr 85

[By Carlos Rodolfo Mobil]

[Text] Guatemala City, 18 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade today denied that U.S. military and economic aid to this country is subjected to a number of previous conditions, as proposed by a U.S. Congress subcommittee.

"Guatemala could not accept conditioned aid whereby we would be asked, for example, to recognize the independence of Belize," Andrade affirmed. "We are a sovereign state and we could not accept conditioned aid in the manner it has been speculated at that subcommittee level," the Guatemalan foreign minister said.

Ramon Zelada, the secretary of public relations for the Armed Forces, admitted that "problems have always existed" in the U.S. Congress when it concerns approving aid for Guatemala. However, the government spokesman said that the declaration of support released this week by the White House to the military regime of General Oscar Mejia Victores "reflects the good intentions of the Reagan administration toward Guatemala."

In its proposal, the subcommittee on Western hemispheric affairs established that Guatemala must have an elected civilian government that should prove that there are improvements in some aspects of human rights to receive any kind of military aid from the United States.

Guatemala has not received U.S. military aid since 1977 due to the "constant violations" of human rights.

"The military aid may not be used for the purchase of arms or for the program of rural resettlements, and in most cases the economic assistance must be granted through voluntary private sector organizations," the proposal indicated. It also exhorted the Guatemalan Government to recognize the independence of Belize and asked Guatemala to allow the International Red Cross Committee to enter.

For next year, the administration of President Ronald Reagan has asked Congress to approve $77 million in economic aid and $10.3 million in military aid for Guatemala.

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS NO U.S. BASES IN BELIZE

PA200158 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 19 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] "There are no U.S. bases in Belize," said Guatemalan Foreign Minister Andrade, who does not give credence to statements by the "Arde Belize" [not further identified] group that there are U.S. bases in that country. According to the reports we have, Andrade asserts, the only bases in Belizean territory are British. Meanwhile, the foreign minister briefly referred to the trip that Britain's Queen Elizabeth will make to Belize in October. It is reported, he said, that she will be in Belize for 1 day as part of her Caribbean tour, but this only demonstrates Belize's dependence on Great Britain.

U.S. NEWSMEN MISSING IN HUEHUETENANGO MOUNTAINS

PA210102 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1738 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Guatemala City, 20 Apr (DPA) -- Two U.S. citizens, one of them a free-lance journalist, disappeared during a visit to the Huehuetenango Province in northwestern Guatemala, a region considered an "area of conflict;" that is, an area of guerrilla activity, it was reported today.

The North Americans, Nicholas Blake, 26, a free-lance journalist from Philadelphia, and Griffith Davis, 38, a resident of Guatemala for several years, according to a local press report, disappeared on 3 April. Both were preparing to climb the Cuchumatanes Mountains, in the Huehuetenango Province on the Mexican border, which have served as a hideout for guerrilla groups fighting the Army.

According to a Guatemalan television report, the two U.S. citizens had planned a meeting with the "Poor People's Guerrilla Army" (EGP). The North Americans made contact with various military posts, where they were warned that the area was dangerous, but they continued their journey, according to the Army's public relations office.

UNAGRO, CACIF REQUEST ECONOMIC CABINET DISMISSAL

PA192319 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Today, the National Farming Union [Unagro] expressed solidarity with the Coordinating Committee of Farming, Commercial, Industrial, and Financial Associations [CACIF], regarding its statements on the turnabout in government economic policies, and joined requests for the dismissal of the entire economic cabinet.

After a closed-door meeting held under strict security measures carried out by private agents, the Unagro stated its position at the Reforma Theater.

In its resolution, which was agreed upon unanimously, Unagro rejected government intervention in the country's economic activities. Unagro supports the CACIF request to dismiss Leonel Hernandez Cardona, economy minister; Alejandro Contreras Bonilla, energy and mines minister; Manuel de Jesus Giron Tanchez, secretary general for the head of state; and Oscar Alvarez Marroquin, president of the Bank of Guatemala.

Unagro leader Roberto Castaneda (Peniche) reported other resolutions adopted today by that organization:

[Begin recording -- broadcast in progress] ...5. To authorize the Unagro Board of Directors to adopt all of the urgent measures it may consider appropriate under the circumstances.

6. To give the Unagro Board of Directors the authority, under the circumstances, to call for new assemblies among the members of the country's agricultural sectors. Guatemala cannot wait. [end recording]

Another Ungaro leader suggested the possibility of paralyzing farming activities if the requests made of the government are not favorably resolved:

[Begin unidentified Unagro leader's recording] Unagro is authorized by the assembly to adopt the measures that it may consider necessary, even a work stoppage if circumstances call for this. During today's assembly we considered all of these points and Unagro has been authorized to act. [end recording]

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA PROTESTS NICARAGUA'S SEA VIOLATION

PA191728 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1645 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Protest note from Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto; dated Tegucigalpa, 19 April]

[Text] Mr Minister;

I address Your Excellency to report the following:

1. Yesterday, 18 April, at 1550 Honduran Air Force and Naval bases received an SOS from the Honduran vessel Tropic, which at that time was located at 15.6 degrees north and 82.43 degrees west, near the Bovel Cays, in Honduran waters. This vessel was the object of harassment by Nicaraguan Coast Guard vessel 2-33. Two aircraft and a patrol boat were sent to the site of this action.

2. At 1640 the Honduran aircraft repelled the attack that was being staged against the Honduran vessel, causing serious damage to the attacking Coast Guard boat, which was being assisted by the armed fishing boat Opes Nica 14, which also arrived at the site, violating Honduran waters.

My government presents its most emphatic protest over this new violation of Honduran territory -- this time its waters -- and over the hostile attitude displayed by the Nicaraguan Government. Incidents like this hinder the peace-seeking efforts of the Contadora Group, which Honduras is an active and sincere participant. The Honduran Government cannot ignore its constitutional duty to ensure that the national sovereignty and territorial integrity be respected. Consequently, it is compelled to repel any attack attack in the exercise of its most inherent right to its legitimate defense, recognized in the UN Charter, the OAS Charter, and the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty. With the token of my highest consideration,

[Signed] Edgardo Paz Barnica, secretary of state for foreign affairs

SUAZO NOTE TO CONGRESS ON ELECTORAL LAW VETO

PA191825 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Excerpts] On 12 April, Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova sent the National Congress secretaries the following note:

Gentlemen Secretaries: According to the powers vested in me by Article 245, Section 33 of the Constitution, and exercising the powers granted me by Article 216 of the Constitution, I hereby return to the Congress Decree No 38-85 issued on 9 April, which I received on 10 April through note SCN 138-85.

Finding it impossible to sanction the said decree because I find it unconstitutional, I hereby return the decree -- within the term stipulated by Article 216 of the Constitution -- with my veto, on the following grounds:

1. The repeal of Article 19 of the electoral and political organizations law invalidates the proportional representation principle, as set forth in Article 46 of the Constitution. For this reason, the elimination of this provision in the electoral law renders the application of Article 46 invalid, since Article 19 sets forth the requirements to which the political organization statutes are to be subjected in order to ensure proportional representation in the election of candidates to the parties' boards of directors and in choosing candidates for popular elections.

2. By elminating the proportional representation principle, the decree under veto destroys an achievement in modern political law and an entire juridical structure that represents a democratic attainment for the benefit of Honduras, which has made efforts to achieve political democary over a number of years.

3. In Section 2 of the Constitition, Chapter 4, deals with suffrage and political parties, and Chapter 5 deals with elections. These chapters provide for a special law to develop the principles included therein, which is the electoral and political organizations law presented by the National Constitutent Assembly. Decree No 38-85 established that a special law will regulate the decree in question, which, instead of violating the Constitution in itself, creates another legal provision which is special or secondary, parallel to the one already established in the Constitution that has priority over secondary laws.

4. We can add practical reasons to the ones already mentioned should Decree No 38-85 be enforced immediately, such as the dissolving and regrouping of parties. As a result, a considerable expense would be incurred in funding the political parties that legally exist in the country.

5. In addition, we must mention that the decree under discussion would not be feasible in the practical sense, because should it be approved it would be applicable after all the political party conventions have chosen their candidates. Even if the decree was meant to be applied to the current electoral process, this would be impossible due to the provision set forth in Article 96 of the Constitution, according to which no law can have a retroactive effect, except in penal matters, provided the new law favors the indicated person.

6. Every national electoral process -- even if it occurs internally in the political parties, such as to choose candidates for popular elections who are to be registered to participate in the 24 November elections -- demands procedures to give the process credibility. May we mention in this connection that to establish such mechanisms the political parties must carry out a census of their affiliates or members, and the party authorities must issue identification cards so the members can identify themselves when they cast their votes. Otherwise, the purpose of the electoral law would be defeated, namely, that the political party members are the ones who participate in these internal elections.

7. The statutes governing the parties' organization and internal structures must be amended by competent organizations of the parties in order to abide by the National Congress stipulation in the decree to amend the electoral law. Only parties' conventions, assemblies, or national plenums can legally approve these amendments. For these assemblies to meet, they should first be convoked because the political parties' existence and free operation are guaranteed by Article 47 of the Constitution. Also, Article 18 of the electoral and political organizations law forces the parties to guarantee for their members direct and representative participation in electing their officials and candidates, according to proper provisions in their statutes.

8. As a result of the previous considerations and of the self-serving character of the current situation, the political atmosphere within the parties' internal factions has acquired general characteristics that endanger the parties' integrity and thus the continuation of the national democratic system that the government is obliged to maintain. Article 47 of the Constitution states that the legally registered political parties and public law institutions, whose existence and free operation are guaranteed by the Constitution and the law, to ensure the effective political participation of the citizens.

The Honduran people are aware that the presence of internal factions in these political institutions, together with the proliferation of candidates, have created an overly emotional and controversial atmosphere. This situation must be immediately resolved with the legal mechanism we have available, and not by introducing an extemporaneous instrument that will prolong and aggravate the still-controllable crisis -- a crisis which could degenerate into a pitched battle that, instead of permitting the free and effective participation of the citizens, could create an atmosphere of mistrust, fear, and anguish and could undermine the 24 November elections.

9. It is the responsibility of the government I preside over to guarantee the continuation of tranquillity, peace, and internal security in the country, as stipulated in Article 245, Section 4 of the Constitution, a mandate we have fulfilled despite the regional conflict. This purpose could not be achieved with the changes proposed in Decree No 38-85. It is not a matter of deciding whether a legal project is valid or not; we must also consider the real circumstances of the time, which determine if that project is opportune and justified.

For these reasons, I am compelled to return the bill to the Honorable Congress with the corresponding veto, so that [words indistinct] Supreme Court of Justice, it can be subject to a new debate, in accordance with Article 216 of the Constitution of the Republic.

Respectfully yours,

[Signed] Roberto Suazo Cordova, constitutional president of the Republic

COMMISSION FORMED TO ADDRESS POLITICAL SITUATION

PA192140 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Maria Orbelina Lopez]

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- General Walter Lopez Reyes, commander of the Honduran Armed Forces, asked labor and peasant leaders their views on the drastic measures that may become necessary to end the country's institutional crisis.

A delegation comprised of 29 leaders from the major peasant groups and the secretary general of the labor unions met with General Lopez for 5 hours on Tuesday afternoon at his General Staff office. The commanders of the Armed Forces' three branches and the commanders of the military units were also present at the meeting to learn about the organized groups' stance and alternatives to the conflict between branches of government.

The Honduran Armed Forces chief reiterated his announcement that in the next few days he will be taking drastic measures to control the crisis situation involving the government branches.

Marcial Reyes Caballero, secretary general of the National Union of Peasants (UNC), told this newspaper that the labor and peasant organizationa are prepared to make any sacrifice to end the problem which is increasing daily. He also stated that they were not told in detail what kind of drastic measures will be adopted, but that the viewpoint of recognized organizations will be taken into consideration to create a front that will end the situation.

After the extended meeting, a commission was formed to prepare a document containing alternatives for solving the political problem.

The commission includes Andres Victor Artiles for the Confederation of Honduran Workers, Efrain Diaz Galeas for the Federation of Honduran Agrarian Reform Cooperatives, Antonio Julin Mendez for the Honduran Peasants National Association, Marco Tulio Cruz for the General Workers Confederation [CGT], Celso Guzman for the National Union of Peasants, Rafael Alegria for the CGT, Jose Boanerge Lezama for the Honduran Peasants Federation, and Francisco Urmeneta for the Central Federation of Unions of Free Workers of Honduras.

The group met yesterday to prepare a document that will be sent to the military hierarchy to consolidate drastic measures within the next few days, as General Lopez Reyes announced some days ago.

MORE ON MONTOYA'S CHARGES, SUAZO'S REACTION

Deputy Montoya Interviewed

PA200255 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Report on interview with National Congress Deputy Carlos Orbin Montoya -- passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpt] Carlos Orbin Montoya, a dissident deputy of the Rodista Liberal Movement, who was accused yesterday of sedition and of offending the president of the Republic, was asked about those charges. He said:

"I do not fear jail for telling the truth. I do not fear Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova because I am responsible for my own actions. When I made those charges, I knew perfectly well the possible consequences. My duty as a deputy is to denounce those things before the chamber and my party to prevent the deputies and my party from being accomplices to criminal actions.

"A government that was created by the people and supported by the party has betrayed the Honduran people, democracy, the party, and the nation in general. I (?expected) those reactions. In fact, the only thing left is for them to order my murder. As a result of my repeated charges, I was arbitrarily expelled from the Rodista Movement, although I was a board member at the time. Later, they tried to expel me from the party with an ad hoc jury made up of public employees. They tried to do that in an arbitrary fashion.

"The citizen president himself has tried to denigrate my manhood. He has hinted that I am a homosexual. He has indeed said that publicly. His top officials have said this, too. In fact, he denigrates me in private meetings by linking me to a number of civilians and military men. He also said that I am a drug addict. He linked me to reproachable actions."

Commenting on the relations between Dr Suazo Cordova and Alvarez Martinez, Carlos Montoya said:

"Who made General Alvarez commit mistakes? Who led him to break up a traditionally professional organization? Who broke up the military hierarchy to place General Alvarez at a higher level when he doesn't have the seniority needed? We all know that there is no military celebration at which Dr Suazo is not present. He is now doing with Gen Lopez Reyes and other officers what he used to do with the toppled military leadership."

Carlos Orbin Montoya commented on the manipulation of foreign currency in our country:

"There is a manipulation of foreign currency. I have been told that. The evidence is at the Central Bank; we have to find the evidence there. The Congress should appoint a commission to probe the granting of foreign currency by the excutive branch to people closely linked to the power and abuses of power of Dr Suazo Cordova.

"It is no secret to anyone that large sums have been manipulated -- millions of dollars. Revenues reaped in the black market are used to finance the personal campaign of Dr Suazo Cordova. He first sought continuism for himself. He now advocates continuism through another person."

Commenting on a commission being appointed by the Congress to probe the manipulation of dollars, Montoya said:

"This commission should investigate who has received large amounts of dollars. I can tell you that aid in dollars granted by the EEC for agricultural industry was transfered to the Quimicas Oinan chemical company at a two for one rate. Today we see that this entity is bankrupt and owes better than 44 million [currency not specified] to the National Development Corporation.

"This took place during the 1981 and 1982 administrations when there was harmony within a well-known society of businessmen headed by Gen Alvarez, which brought about the Association for the Development of Honduras scandals that began when a so-called General Parker of the U.S. economic and [word indistinct] Mafia entered Honduras in an almost official way to carry out strictly private business."

Suazo Letter to U.S. Envoy

PA201758 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Letter from President Roberto Suazo Cordova to U.S. Ambassador John Dimitri Negroponte, dated 19 April]

[Excerpts] Mr Ambassador: I address you with the cordiality and respect which have always prevailed in our relations on the occasion of referring to what was stated last week by Deputy Carlos Orbin Montoya during a Liberal Party of Honduras meeting in Tegucigalpa. Orbin Montoya reiterated his statements to some news media, insulting the dignity of the president and institutions that are important for our country, such as the Armed Forces and the Central Bank.

Orbin Montoya's accusations have been reported throughout the country, particularly because the industrial, agricultural, and commercial sectors have been denied foreign exchange. The accusations state that the black market is promoted to collected funds to support a continued dictatorship, promoted at the Armed Forces Supreme Council by Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova.

I wish to tell you, Mr Ambassador, that competent judicial authorities have already initiated the necessary legal procedures regarding such daring and groundless accusations. Nevertheless, the same deputy, Carlos Orbin Montoya, has told reliable Honduran sources that the Honduran president has taken $50 million from the country for this purpose. He also stated that sources at the U.S. Embassy accredited in Honduras supplied him with this information.

I think that Deputy Montoya made these personal statements to other deputies -- whose credibility is above suspicion -- with the evil intention of creating doubts and animosity, since he said he quoted U.S. Embassy sources in our country.

Given this situation, I ask you courteously to investigate within your diplomatic mission so that the truth may always prevail -- not the lies which have been spread and have reached the extreme of trying to involve a nation such as the United States, with which we maintain the best relations of friendship, fraternity, and cooperation.

I would like to ask that you order an absolutely impartial investigation into this matter. As you will very well understand, this will contribute to clarifying a situation now inflicting so much damage in my country. I avail myself of this occasion to reiterate the assurances of my consideration and personal regard.

[Signed] Roberto Suazo Cordova, president

Letter to Central Bank Head

PA201921 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Letter from President Roberto Suazo Cordova to Central Bank President Gonzalo Carias, dated 19 April]

[Text] Mr President:

Last week Deputy Carlos Orbin Montoya made some statements during a Liberal Party of Honduras meeting in Tegucigalpa. Later, he reiterated these statements to news media, insulting the dignity of the president of the Republic and institutions that are important to our country, such as the Armed Forces and the Central Bank.

Deputy Montoya mentioned the Central Bank in his statements, asserting that due to the executive branch's influence dollars are changed in that banking institution and taken to the black market and the funds then used to finance fictitious activities and bribe civilians and military officers. This is a grave accusation, so competent judicial authorities have initiated the pertinent legal measures to demand that corresponding evidence be presented. Deputy Montoya, himself, stated, according to a newspaper published today, that the evidence backing his accusation can be found at the Central Bank; this was published today in the newspaper EL HERALDO, page 4.

Consequently, I would appreciate it if the Central Bank would conduct the pertinent investigation and send me a statement clearly indicating if the president of the Republic has been involved with the Central Bank of Honduras in the perpetration of crimes as charged by Montoya.

I wish to add that the accusation is also aimed at creating a climate of uncertainty in the country's production sectors, with the undeniable intention of sowing confusion and doubt about the way in which the president of the Republic and the Central Bank handle their duties. I avail myself of this occasion to reiterate my consideration and personal esteem.

[Signed] Roberto Suazo Cordova, president

Letter to Armed Forces Council

PA201618 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Letter from President Roberto Suazo Cordova to the secretary of the Armed Forces Supreme Council, dated 19 April]

[Text] Dear Mr Secretary: I address you most courteously on the occasion of referring to the statements issued last week by Deputy Carlos Orbin Montoya during a political meeting held in Tegucigalpa. Thses statements were later publicized by our country's news media.

In the parliamentary member's statements he made grave accusations and insulted the dignity of the president of the Republic, the Armed Forces,and the Central Bank. He said that -- due to the executive branch's influence -- dollars are changed at the Central Bank and sold on the black market, adding that the profits are used to finance fictitious activities and bribe civilians and military officers. He also said that the black market is being promoted to collect funds and continue the dictatorship that is led personally at the Armed Forces Supreme Council by Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova.

As you can see, these accusations involve the Armed Forces Supreme Council with the unspeakable intention, I suppose, of creating confusion, sowing mistrust, and advocating the discredit of our country, its highest public officials, and the institutions that -- like the Armed Forces -- are permanently engaged in extremely important jobs, defending our national interests and strengthening democracy according to our Constitution.

Competent judicial authorities have already initiated the pertinent procedures to ascertain culpability; the accuser will be asked to present evidence supporting his daring accusations. Nevertheless, and with the aim of safeguarding the important duties bestowed upon me by the Honduran people I courteously request from you a statement or note indicating whether or not it is true that the constitutional president of the Republic has promoted, personally or otherwise, a dictatorship within the Armed Forces Supreme Council, as stated in the accusations.

I thank you for your assistance in this matter as secretary of the Armed Forces Supreme Council, for whom I have always had and continue to have the utmost respect. I avail myself of this occasion to reiterate the assurances of my consideration and to send a cordial greeting.

[Signed] Roberto Suazo Cordova

Central Bank Refutes Charges

PA210149 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Apr 85

["Public clarification" issued by the Central Bank authorities in Tegucigalpa on 19 April]

[Text] The Honduran Central Bank -- In response to speculative and therefore completely unfounded public charges made by Deputy Carlos Orbin Montoya, to the effect that, by the influence of the executive branch, dollars are being issued by this banking institution for transfer to the black market to finance trumped-up rallies and to bribe civilians and military personnel, and to the effect that proof of this can be found within the bank -- once again clarifies the following to the Honduran people in general:

The Honduran Central Bank, a serious institution charged with developing the country's monetary, credit, and exchange policy, assigns foreign exchange in strict compliance with the provisions in this regard contained in its charter and the resolutions issued by its board of directors, which is comprised of representatives of the government and private sectors. At all times, the bank complies with the lists of priorities developed by commissions made up of representatives of the Economy and Commerce Secretariat, the Honduran Central Bank and the private sector. Therefore, it emphatically rejects the charge that the executive branch is intervening in this activity.

Where the public sector is concerned, foreign exchange payments are made in accordance with the provisions of the basic budget law and the national interest. Where the legislative branch is concerned, foreign exchange assignments are made on the basis of the requests submitted by the directors of that state branch.

The various sectors of the Honduran population are aware of the clear statements that have been made by officials of the executive branch and the Central Bank of Honduras opposing the existence of a black market in this country. This black market has received unrestrained opposition, because its existence is injurious to the country's economy.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA PRESENTS COUNTERPROPOSAL TO REAGAN PLAN

PA211436 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1305 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Washington -- THE BOSTON GLOBE has reported that Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra has offered an immediate cease-fire if the United States suspends its aid to the contras. Meanwhile, a White House spokesman gave very little importance to this offer. Managua's proposal is included in a document presented yesterday by Commander Daniel Ortega to U.S. Democratic Congressmen John Kerry and Thomas Harkin. The document was presented following a meeting held in Managua.

Nicaragua is willing to observe an immediate cease-fire and reinstate freedom of the press and civil rights if the United States suspends its direct or indirect, covert or overt, aid to the counterrevolutionaries and resumes bilateral negotiations with Managua, THE BOSTON GLOBE said. Harkin and Kerry, Democrats from Iowa and Massachusetts, respectively, will present the document today to President Reagan during a meeting to be held in Washington.

During his talks with the U.S. congressmen the Nicaraguan president reiterated that Nicaragua shares the belief that Central America should be an area free of nuclear weapons and foreign bases.

More on Proposal

PA212332 Paris AFP in Spanish 2235 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Managua, 21 Apr (AFP) -- Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega declared today that he is disposed to decree a cease-fire if the United States withdraws aid from the rebel groups and resumes the bilateral Manzanillo talks in Mexico.

Nevertheless, Ortega noted that he is not disposed to negotiate directly with the "contras," but with the United States, which he accused of directing and planning the anti-Sandinist operations.

If relations with the United States are normalized, he said, then "we will tell the mercenaries that we will go ahead with the cease-fire, so that they can lay down their arms and those who wish to return to the country can do so and those who do not can stay in Honduras or Costa Rica."

The president made no mention in his speech in Chontales Department in the southeastern part of the country of a gradual lifting of the press censorship and reinstatement of political rights, as had been anticipated here in sources close to the presidency.

Ortega, speaking before a group of agriculture-livestock farmers, affirmed that the revolutionary process will not be set back "even if there is an invasion by U.S. troops."

He accused the Reagan administration of being "intent on Nicaragua's returning to the past," and said that the U.S. leaders "are not aware that this is an irreversible revolutionary process."

"In the event of an invasion, the Nicaraguan people will fight and if they were to take a step back it would be to better choose a fitting place to lay an ambush for the invaders, to strike at them, and to defeat them," he added.

Referring to Reagan's "peace plan" which called for negotiations between the Sandinists and the rebels, Ortega said that they have to talk with those "who direct the aggression -- the U.S. Government."

"We must talk with the one who pushes the dog," he added.

With regard to this, Ortega said that Manzanillo is the alternative to normalizing the deteriorated relations between Nicaragua and the United States.

"The principal cease-fire is for the United States to stop the aggression and to halt the terrorist policy and the threats against Nicaragua," the president said, after accusing the Reagan administration of "bloodying" this Central American nation. These matters, he continued, have been discussed with several U.S. congressmen who have come to Nicaragua to learn about the situation.

Nevertheless, Ortega noted that the U.S. Administration maintains "a closed attitude and has rejected all these ideas," and affirmed that the "ultimatum" contained in the peace plan "violates international law."

Last 4 April President Reagan asked the Sandinists to talk with the rebels, indicating that in exchange his government would restrict economic assistance for arms to the "contras," exchanging it for "humanitarian assistance." Reagan gave a 60-day deadline for the proposal to be carried out, while the Congress was discussing in Washington a $14-million-aid package for the rebels.

Also, Ortega referred to the country's economic problems, indicating that one must gather "strength from weakness to confront them." If Nicaragua were to decide to cancel 1 year of servicing its foreign debt, it would have to pay more than $1.3 billion while exports do not even amount to $400 million, he explained. "Nicaragua's economic situation is similar to that of other Latin American countries who are suffering the exploitation of the rich countries," he charged.

Finally, the president said that the scarce transport means in Nicaragua will be used in the future according to priorities that will give primary consideration to the productive sectors.

U.S. Questions Motives

PA212308 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2127 GMT 21 Apr 85

[By Andrew Nibley]

[Text] Washington, 21 Apr (REUTER) -- A cease-fire offer formulated by Nicaragua at the last minute was publicized here today, but the White House questioned the motive of the proposal, saying that it appeared to be oriented to affect the U.S. political process.

At the same time, a meeting in which President Ronald Reagan will try to persuade dissident congressmen to authorize new financial aid for the "contra" guerrillas fighting the left-wing government of Managua was postponed until tomorrow. A White House spokesman said that they are analyzing a proposal by Nicaraguan leader Daniel Ortega Saavedra, who offered a cease-fire in exchange for the U.S. Congress abstaining from providing any more economic aid to the "contra" rebels. But the spokesman said that the offer appeared "to be aimed more at affecting the U.S. political process than promoting peace in Nicaragua" and White House officials said that it is improbable that President Reagan will accept Ortega's proposal.

Senator John Kerry, who met yesterday with Ortega in Managua and returned with the proposal, was more positive. "It is an offer that I believe is substantial, a true opportunity; it is not quid pro quo and is not even specifically linked with Tuesday," the senator said today, referring to the imminent vote of the Congress on the allocation of funds to finance the activities of the Nicaraguan anti-Sandinist guerrillas. "It is related to the most important question of whether or not the United States is really disposed to trying to participate in a peace process," he remarked in a televised interview.

The White House reported that today's meeting was postponed due to "difficulties in conciliating itineraries" and prior commitments of the parties, but it is believed that it will be held tomorrow.

Yesterday in his weekly radio broadcast from his Camp David presidential retreat, Reagan said that it is imperative that Washington send new aid to the "contras." "Followers of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the Ayatollah Khomeyni (the Iranian leader) are in Nicaragua, approximately 2 hours flying time from the U.S. border, and this week, in fact, we confirmed the presence of Soviet military personnel in battle zones of northern Nicaragua," Reagan stated.

The president did not go into detail but government officials said that the Soviet military personnel are near Cotal in a Sandinist garrison some 15 km from the Honduran border, toward the south. The officials said that only approximately 10 to 20 Soviet military men have been detected and they are apparently acting as advisers and not fighters.

Orginally Reagan had proposed to send anti-Sandinist guerrillas $14 million in military aid. Faced with fierce opposition in Congress, the President agreed last week on a transaction formula that would permit that aid to be used only for humanitarian and not military ends. However, opposition Democrats do not want any aid to be given to the anti-Sandinist rebels and have proposed, in turn, to grant $10 million to the Red Cross and to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and $4 million to the Contadora Group countries to be used to effect a regional peace plan.

In his radio broadcast, Reagan noted that Ortega might make a last-minute attempt to frustrate the sending of aid requested for the guerrillas and said that the approval of the plan proposed by the Democrats would be tantamount to "a shameful surrender."

"If the Congress approves such a proposal, it would accelerate the consolidation of Nicaragua as a communist-terrorist arsenal. And it would give a green light to the aggression sponsored by the Soviets in the entire American continent," he added.

RAMIREZ ON REAGAN'S 'BLACKMAIL,' 'MERCENARIES'

PA191932 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Nicaraguan Vice President Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado has asserted that the world considers positive the government's peaceful position, which gives us a political advantage over Reagan's position. Dr Ramirez said that Reagan has tried to use international blackmail by getting the Contadora Group countries to show us that they support his decision. He added that Colombian President Belisario Betancur has stated that he has never advocated funding for the counterrevolutionary groups.

Ramirez added that Nicaragua is currently maintaining a dialogue situation because the government is in contact with various sectors, including the church leadership, which serve as mediator in a national dialogue. The vice president warned that the Nicaraguan Government will never accept a dialogue with the mercenaries, Reagan's godchildren. He also said that Nicaragua has nothing to hide, and allows U.S. congressmen to visit various parts of the country to ascertain the political situation which prevails in Nicaragua as a result of the Reagan administration's war of aggression.

PARTY LEADERS VIEW U.S. PRESIDENT'S 'MANEUVERS'

PA201937 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Rafael Cordova Rivas, representative of the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua at the National Assembly, has said that the fact that U.S. President Ronald Reagan withdrew from discussion in the U.S. Congress the package requesting $14 million for the Somozist mercenaries proves that U.S. public opinion has responded to the Nicaraguan people's plea for justice.

[Begin Cordova Rivas recording] U.S. public opinion has responded to the Nicaraguan people's plea for justice and fairness. It has realized that the elephant cannot crush the ant, and in this sense U.S. public opinion forced President Reagan to withdraw his original proposal. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Luis Sanchez Sancho, secretary general of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, has said that President Reagan's reaction proves that there is widespread opposition to his administration's plans against the Nicaraguan people and revolution.

[Begin Sanchez Sancho recording] I believe that the decision responds to the administration's failure to obtain a majority in the Congress to approve his request for $14 million for the counterrevolutionary groups. However, I believe that the decision also has political implications. It is no secret that Reagan's basic aim -- and he has publicly proclaimed this -- is to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution. I believe -- although this must admittedly be analyzed in depth -- that this is a maneuver that will surely be followed by another alternative. It has been insinuated that there is talk of intensifying the economic blockade, political and diplomatic pressures, and even breaking off diplomatic relations. In any event, I believe it is very significant that the Reagan administration was unable to impose the $14 million on Congress, which has echoed overwhelming U.S., Latin American, and world public opinion. On the other hand, we Nicaraguans -- the government, the political parties, and the assembly -- must be alert to see how these maneuvers develop. As I said, they will not give up their efforts to continue destablizing and even to overthrow the revolutionary Nicaraguan regime. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS HONDURAN ATTACK

PA191714 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1618 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Foreign Ministry protest note to the Honduran Foreign Ministry; dated 19 April]

[Text] Mr Minister: I am sending you this note in connection with the following very serious events:

At 1600 hours on 18 April two Sandinist Navy Coast Guard vessels patrolling our territorial waters during routine surveillance duties spotted a pirate ship near the Edimburgo Cay, 10 miles southeast of Gracias a Dios Cay. Our Coast Guard boats headed toward the pirate ship, which fled to Honduran territorial waters. The Nicaraguan Coast Guard vessles continued patrolling Nicaraguan waters in this area, and they were then attacked by three Honduran Air Force combat planes flagrantly violating our national airspace. As a result of this criminal action, a Nicaraguan Coast Guard boat, a Dabur-type vessel, was sunk. One of its crewmembers was killed, four were injured, and one is reported lost. In view of these outrageous actions, which violate international law and the civilized norms of behavior of all nations, the Nicaraguan Government hereby expressed its alarm and concern and calls to the attention of the Honduran Government that these actions seem to be part of an objective to create artificial conflicts with Nicaragua in order to influence congressional support for President Reagan's plan to continue his immoral and brutal war of aggression against Nicaragua and distract the Honduran people's attention from their serious institutional crisis.

The Nicaraguan Government hereby presents its most formal and strong protest over these very serious actions, which seriously endanger the Contadora Group's peace efforts and therefore the possibilities of promptly achieving peace in Central America. The Nicaraguan Government also strongly urges the Honduran Government, Armed Forces, and people in general to avoid falling into the trap [words indistinct] being prepared to [words indistinct] a peaceful solution [word indistinct] the dialogues and negotiations for establishing forceful solutions that would eventually lead to a regional war of unpredictable consequences for the future of regional and world peace and security. Please receive my highest considerations.

[Signed] Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, Foreign Minister

Warns of Contra Attacks

PA200407 Managua International Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Foreign Ministry note to Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica dated 19 April in Managua]

[Text] Mr Minister, I am addressing Your Excellency to refer to the following:

Based on information received from our intelligence sources and from our Armed Forces observation posts on the common border, I am informing you that several units of counterrevolutionary forces are in Honduran territory near the border in El Paraiso Department. They are wearing camouflage uniforms similar to those worn by the Sandinist People's Militia [MPS]. They are also using three trucks that are similar to those used by the Sandinist People's Army [EPS]. This information coincides with old CIA plans aimed at promoting self-inflicted attacks on Honduran towns and at providing massacres among the Honduran civilian population that would be carried out by the mercenary forces at the service of the U.S. Government, but that would be blamed on the Nicaraguan Government and Armed Forces to artificially create incidents that would provide a basis for larger military actions against the Nicaraguan people.

Just as it is stated in my note DAJ [not further explained] No 078 of today, where I denounced the criminal attack against a Nicaraguan Coast Guard boat by three Honduran Air Force combat planes, these war plans are part of the U.S. Government's strategy to create tension between the two countries to facilitate the U.S. Congress' approval of new funds for continuing the brutal war of aggression against Nicaragua, and to divert the attention of the Honduran people and the world from the current institutional crisis that the Honduran Government is enduring. The Nicaraguan Government is hereby alerting the Honduran authorities and denounces these plans which, if implemented, would add new fuel to the brutal war of aggression that the U.S. Government has imposed on us. Therefore, the Nicaraguan Government is making an urgent call to the Honduran Government so that in line with its proclaimed wishes for peace, it will proceed to immediately adopt whatever measures are necessary to impede these provocative acts so that they will not introduce greater elements of tension and instability in Central America. I take advantage of this opportunity to reiterate to Your Excellency my consideration.

[Signed] Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, Nicaraguan foreign minister

COMMUNIQUE ON NEVES DEATH, DELEGATION APPOINTED

PA220418 Managua International Service in Spanish 0335 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Communique issued by the president of the Republic on the death of Brazilian President-elect Tancredo Neves, in Managua on 21 April]

[Text] We report the following to the Nicaraguan people:

1. The President of the Republic and Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, [words indistinct] message of condolences to Brazilian Vice President Jose Sarney on the death of President-elect Tancredo Neves.

2. The Nicaraguan Government has decreed 3 days of mourning, starting tomorrow Monday 21 April, and appointed an official delegation to attend President Neves' funeral. The official delegation will be led by Companero Rodrigo Reyes, minister for the central government's affairs, and formed by Companero Jose Leon Talavera, deputy foreign minister, and Companero Ernesto Gutierrez, Nicaraguan ambassador to Brazil.

Managua, 21 April 1985. For peace, united against the aggression.

SRV'S HUU THO, DELEGATION END 4-DAY VISIT

PA191436 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] I am convinced that the United States will get bogged down again if it dares to usurp this land as it did in Vietnam, Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly of that heroic country, said today shortly before leaving Nicaragua. The Vietnamese leader and his entourage were seen off at the airport by Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez, other members of the Nicaraguan Assembly, and the Vietnamese ambassador to Nicaragua. Nguyen Huu Tho described his 4-day visit to Nicaragua as very good. He said that he, his companions, and the Vietnamese people viewed the visit with great pride.

STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENDED UNTIL 20 OCTOBER

PA200303 Paris AFP in Spanish 0203 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Managua, 19 Apr (AFP) -- The state of emergency which has been in effect for the past 3 years in Nicaragua was today extended until 20 October by the Sandinist government.

The state of emergency mostly affects the regions where the Army is fighting the rebel groups. The government had lifted the state of emergency in some sectors a few weeks ago, prior to the 4 November general elections. Since then the prohibitions on the right to strike and the right to form parties have been suspended. Censorship was also lifted, except for economic and military information harmful to the state security. However, opposition sectors insist that in practice, these prohibitions are still applied to the adversaries of Sandinism.

On 19 July 1984, Nicaragua President Daniel Ortega said that the state of emergency would be lifted if the United States would agree "to stop its aggression against Nicaragua."

EDEN PASTORA DISCUSSES GUERRILLA WARFARE

PA190050 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2200 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Statement by Commander Eden Pastora, general commander of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] Armed Forces; place, date not given -- recorded]

[Text] There are several ways to fight. We have what is called conventional warfare where both sides enjoy similar advantageous positions. This is a type of war waged between two large armies; armies with the same kind of weapons, equal military advantages, tanks, cannons, and planes. However, there is another way to fight and this is between two armies that are not equal. We call this guerrilla warfare. It is a war of camouflage and deceit, of turning your enemy against himself, and of fighting not only with intelligence but with imagination and creativity.

In guerrilla warfare, a snake tied by its tail near the edge of a road the enemy must pass becomes a weapon. A snakebite -- the bite of a Barba Amarilla, Tamagas, or Terciopelo -- equals a bullet wound. A beehive -- at night you cut a hole in the beehive, place it at the edge of the road, tie a 50-meter rope to it, and pull on the rope when the enemy is close -- also becomes a weapon. You have hundreds of thousands of bees ready to sting anything that is moving. A nail sticking out of a piece of wood covered with mud becomes a powerful weapon, especially if you smear horse or human manure on the tip of the nail. This immediately becomes a mortal weapon. When the nail penetrates a shoe it punctures the sole of the soldier's foot and causes gangrene or tetanus. This is a well-aimed weapon used against an invader or the troops who defend a foreign invader. Think of bamboo shoots camouflaged by the edge of the road -- 2, 3, 20, 50 sharp shoots hidden in the grass or in a bush at the edge of the road. When the first shot is fired the enemy hits the ground and these shoots become a powerful weapon. These and other methods that I will explain later are the ones used to fight from a guerrilla position, to fight against an Army that, like the National Directorate's Army, has many cannons and ammunition that we do not have. It also has many rifles, hundreds of thousands of rifles, that we do not have.

This way of fighting, this guerrilla warfare, is the only way to fight against an army of 15,000 foreigners -- Chileans, Bulgarians, Germans, and Cubans -- who have come here to reinforce the National Directorate's Army.

There are many weapons that the peasants are unaware of that surround them in their own environment. However, let us talk to the peasants regarding another way of struggle, another way of war that is the one we are currently waging in the southern part of Nicaragua. The peasants' insurrection consists of arming and dispersing the peasants in their territories, valleys, and villages; next to a river; in the middle of the jungle in a hut; next to the sea; along a road, highway or deep in the jungle. The peasants' insurrection is preparing to form a guerrilla army.

What is the peasant insurrection? It is arming all of the peasants with rifles and 50, 100, 150 or more rounds. The peasants who are living in the jungle are persecuted by the foreign forces and by the occupation troops, and are always in danger of being captured, tortured, and killed. Our peasants armed with a rifle and together with one or two other peasants can set up an ambush at the edge of a road, a highway, or along a river wherever the enemy appears.

What is an insurrectional ambush? It is an ambush carried out by a peasant hiding in the bush and armed with only a rifle and a few shots. This ambush is nothing but a farce to deceive the enemy. However, our peasants know very well how to hunt deer, kill a tiger, or the enemy who comes to kill him; the enemy that comes to our territory and our villages to take us prisoner, dump us in prison, and dispose of us in the Coyotepe just like Somoza did. The peasant hiding in the bush, or behind a tree waits 1, 2 or 3 days for the enemy to pass. The enemy can consist of 10, 30, or 100 men and before they pass in front of him -- when they are 100 meters away or about 50 or 75 meters depending on the type of the terrain for his retreat -- the peasant fires a shot that inflicts one casualty among the advancing troops. Then, the peasant slides down a cliff and begins running along a ravine, while the invading troops fall to the ground and begin shooting. The peasant will stop further ahead where he left two other companions. When the troops pick up the wounded and start back, they fall into another ambush set by a peasant who remained 600 to 700 meters behind. This same peasant can also run ahead of the invading force, which is now retreating with the wounded, and set another ambush 500 or 1,000 meters ahead.

Currently, this is the only way we can fight. This is what we have been doing in the south where we recruited 3,500 peasants in the past 3 months. These peasants will be setting ambushes in every river in the southern part of Nicaragua and wherever the enemy appears. As a matter of fact, groups of two or three peasants can cover a number of areas in southern Nicaragua.

In all of these areas, there will be a revolutionary rifle held by a peasant, a Ramachi or Miskito Indian, any peasant or Pacific inhabitant, a worker, a student, or a Nicaraguan patriot waiting to shoot the traitors defending foreign intervention in the back. The traitors, those who defend foreign intervention, should be shot in the back with a well-aimed shot. In this manner 1,000 rifles will be aimed at the enemy here in the south. Currently, this is the only way we can fight, independently of other ways which we will develop when our forces become a guerrilla army.

The peasant population in southern Nicaragua will supply us the food and boots we need. They will bring us the medicine they can obtain despite the shortage, the medicine to cure malaria. The peasants of Nicaragua will give us food and clothing. This represents the first phase of our struggle before we can form squads, platoons, or columns. We must disperse throughout the country, from coast to coast, all along the Atlantic coast. We must not concentrate our forces. At this moment we cannot concentrate our forces because our enemy will locate us and destroy us with its helicopters, planes, intervening troops, occupation army, and state resources. We must disperse our forces so they cannot locate us. When we fire a shot, they must not catch sight of us. When we go hunting the invading enemy, a member of the state security, or one of Tomas Borge's soldiers, we must not leave a trace of our presence. We should be almost invisible in every action we carry out. We must not trust anyone. We must not even confide in our own shadow. We must remain vigilant and observe the movement from where we are because the state's spies -- the Cubans, the Russians, the Chileans -- could be anywhere. We should be extremely careful in all of our moves. We should be on the alert every minute and constantly moving from place to place. The enemy should not know what our next move will be or where we are going to spend the night.

In this first phase of the struggle, we must be cautious. We should meet as infrequently as possible.

We must avoid meetings so that they cannot locate us. The enemy, which includes thousands of Germans, Chileans, and Cubans, can surround and defeat us. ARDE's soldiers should be like priests, like saints, men completely dedicated to their cause of freeing the other peasants, workers, and cities from the police government system implemented by Tomas Borge through the Interior Ministry. The peasants must eat what the region and the population provide. Our peasants know how to operate in this region. They know how to hunt. Now they must disperse theselves throughout the territory.

The time will come when we will form here [words indistinct] in squads, platoons, companies, and columns with commanders [words indistinct] war is won by the one that best knows [words indistinct] regional positions or regular Army positions. Therefore companeros, we are moving in that direction.

We have seen examples of these fighting successes here in La Azucena, in Cerro El Pavon and Cerro La Venada [words indistinct], in Los Chile, in Pavona Uno and Pavona Dos, and in Ventura where about 500 peasants are fighting. Despite being poorly equipped, they are opposing the 3,000-man intervention force disguised as Sandinists and they are killing the true Sandinists. They are not killing bourgeois [words indistinct] killing weather-beaten dark-skinned peasants with callous hands and a machete or an axe. It is false that they are counterrevolutionaries. The counterrevolutionaries are those that disregard the revolutionary moral; those that have violated the revolutionary moral are the nine traitors and the clique of politicians who belong to the oligarchy and who claim to represent the people but are murdering them. In La Azucena there is no counterrevolutionary bourgeoisie. There are only peasants who want lard, bread, soap, medicine, rubber boots, and clothes. They are not asking for imported clothes or for English cashmere. They are just our peasants who are hungry for justic and freedom, and for this reason they are at war.

Companeros, we are struggling for all these things. We are struggling for freedom and for freedom we are going to kill or be killed. War is painful. Just like Somoza forced the war on us, the National Directorate -- Tomas Borge, Bayardo Arce, Luis Carrion, Carlos Nunez, and Jaime Wheelock -- have forced us to go to war. We are at war. No matter how they try to keep it from the people by manipulating the news media, today the Nicaraguan people know that there is a revolutionary war taking place in the south. All of Nicaragua knows that in (Tacpapone) our Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Indians are heroically fighting for freedom. They know that along the Cukra River, Sanda Bay [words indistinct] by the mouth of Grande River, the revolutionary [word indistinct] carried by heroic patriotic hands [words indistinct]. They know it in Punta Gorda, [name indistinct] River, Nueva Guinea, Carlos Fonseca Amador, and (La Bertun). They know it throughout the La Azucena area. They know it along the Sabalo River and along the shores of the San Juan River. They can hear the revolutionary rifle.

The FSLN manipulates information but does not realize that actions in the heart of Managua will follow shortly: there in the heart of the FSLN; there where they plot repressive actions, where they plan their servile policy, where they plot mass murders and people's genocide. Very soon they will (?respond) to a people who want to be (?free) and who fight for peace, for freedom. This is a people of workers and peasants who are wailing in Nicaraguan jails. [passage indistinct]

This is why we will fight; this is why we are fighting and will continue fighting against the murderer (Benadiar) [not further identified] or anyone coming to the south to defend foreign intervention. We have repeatedly spoken to our brothers about Coast Guard troops; we have told them about the Sandinist People's Army. They can try to expel us and give us orders.

We have discussed those from the Interior Ministry; that is, Tomas Borge's troops and the special state security troops. These are the troops that torture our people and burn our ranches. Let us fight those communist-Marxist troops born in March; the dogmatic ones; those that imported preconceived schemes; those who deceived Sandinism; those who in the name of Sandinism are establishing a Stalinist revolution, a Leninist revolution, a communist revolution in Nicaragua. [Words indistinct] waiting for the foreign interventionist, the foreign invader of the national traitor, waiting for the homeland's traitor in their rearguard.

We are here with our rifles -- our AK, CAL, FAL, and M-16 rifles -- shotguns, our .22 caliber rifles, our Guatusero [not further identified] and [Lafoussier) [not further identified]. We are patiently waiting as we are swatting flies [words indistinct, waiting for the foreign invader to hit him with our accurate shot and lodge a bullet in his head, in [word indisinct] from behind as the sellouts and traitors accompanying the foreign invader deserve.

Our Miskitos and Sumu Indians, our peasants from La Azucena, Nueva Guinea, the area past Rama, and all of Nicaragua are ready to fight every day and night of the coming months and coming years if necessary until we achieve freedom [words indistnct].

There is terror and horror, but fear and terror are only found in Nicaraguans who [words indistinct] and who are defenseless and unarmed. However, when our people take up rifles they become titans, fear disappears, and patriotic courage emerges. Our objective is to provide each Nicaraguan and revolutionary with a weapon. It is our patriotic duty to provide him with the material means to defend himself. Sandino gave us the political means to carry out a nationalist revolution without servility and sellouts; he gave us a nationalism that allows us to achieve a nonaligned revolution.

Peasants of Nicaragua; peasants of the Atlantic coast; Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Indians; peasants of (Penjamo), Mejico, Papaturro, [word indistinct], La Azucena, Nueva Guinea, Huaco, La Libertad, Matagalpa, and central and southern Zelaya prepare to wage war, to be free. Prepare to fight during the morning, at noon, in the afternoon, and in the evening until we achieve freedom. Let us fight to spare our sons from suffering tomorrow what we have today; let us fight to give our sons freedom tomorrow.

Fight, fight, fight is our war slogan! Our slogan is no longer "Free Homeland or Death" because we no longer want to die. Our slogan is now: Free homeland or kill!

MDN'S ROBELO DENIES HIDING WEAPONS IN COSTA RICA

PA200433 Paris AFP in Spanish 0355 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] San Jose, 18 Apr (AFP) -- The anti-Sandinist leader, Eden Pastora, has again made charges against his former fellow party member Alfonso Robelo, whom he accused of having hidden military equipment on the northern zone of Costa Rica, along the border with Nicaragua.

Pastora's accusations, broadcast over a local television station, renewed the discussions among the anti-Sandinist groups operating on Nicaragua's southern border.

Robelo's group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN, answered Pastora's accusations by denying that it had hidden arms in the Costa Rican mountains. MON President Robelo rejected Pastora's accusations and added that his former companions of the Democratic Revolutionary Allinace, ARDE, had stolen arms and vehicles.

Meanwhile, Pastora gave assurances that the United States "has already negotiated with the Sandinists, agreeing to stop the counterrevolutionaries' armed struggle and to finance the government of Managua, if it will stop supporting the Salvadoran guerrillas and give up exporting the revolution." However, he added: "The gringos failed by not forcing the Sandinists to negotiate directly" with the Nicaraguan rebels.

A communique issued here by the MDN, says: "The MDN is eminently political and on 19 December 1984, it made public its decision to struggle only in the civilian sector, although it will continue supporting those who are genuinely carrying out an armed struggle to liberate Nicaragua."

"We also deny the charges of stealing arms, because when Pastora left ARDE, an agreement was signed before qualified witnesses on the assets of the alliance. There was also a nonaggression agreement, and we are faithfully complying with our promise," the document says.

It said: Pastora's unfortunate and irresponsible statement affects the Costa Rican Government and favors the FSLN position, at a time when all the democratic opposition organizations are trying to achieve unity." The MDN "regrets the absurd statements by Pastora, who once again proves his waywardness and bad faith." The MDN also expressed its "decision not to enter into any discussion on these issues, which would only hurt liberation, and not to make possible a situation that will permit Sandinist infiltration."

ARDE'S CASTILLO ON PACT BETWEEN RIVERA, FSLN

PA180227 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] The faction of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, led by Eden Pastora has reported that there is an agreement between Brooklyn Rivera and the FSLN. Donald Castillo, member of the ARDE political board, said that although it was announced that no agreement was reached at the latest meeting between Rivera and the Sandinists in Colombia, there actually was an agreement which is already being implemented. Castillo added:

[Begin recording] They agreed to halt the armed confrontation and to appoint a commission of both parties to reach an agreement to avoid confrontations between the Managua communists and Rivera's Indians, who are supposedly armed. In addition, Rivera and the Managua communists agreed that no groups or forces of any kind will be allowed to carry out maneuvers or military training activities. Also, they will guarantee that no armed group alien to either party enters certain areas, that is, areas where the Indians are supposedly located. Rivera also pledged to provide information on other armed groups. This means that Rivera will report the location of bases belonging to ARDE, other groups such as Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas [Misura], and the Nicaraguan Democratic Force.

In addition, it was indicated that the Rivera group will be located, that is, operating within a 3,000-meter [as heard] area. The Sandinist People's Army [EPS] will have to coordinate its passage through and military activities in the areas indicated.

The agreement also provides that the communists will replace the ammunition used by the groups they identify as allied with them, provided that ammunition has been used for quote, self-defense, unquote -- not the Nicaraguan people's defense against the communists but the communities' defense against those of us who are struggling for real freedom for Nicaragua. [end recording]

ARDE obtained the details of the agreement between Rivera and the Sandinists through a radio conversation monitored in Nicaragua. Castillo also denounced the danger posed by this agreement, as it may lead to an internal Lebanization of Nicaragua.

USSR'S ARKHIPOV SIGNS AGREEMENT, DEPARTS

FL191204 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has seen off Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers Presidium. Arkhipov headed this country's delegation to the recently concluded 15th meeting of the Cuban-Soviet intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

Earlier, Fidel had received Arkhipov and during their meeting, the Soviet leader reported to the commander in chief the results of the 15th meeting. They also discussed matters of mutual interest in bilateral relations and vital international issues.

Also on Thursday, Fidel attended the signing of the protocol containing the agreements made during the Cuban-Soviet intergovernmental commission meeting. The document was signed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and by Arkhipov.

VIETNAM'S NGUYEN HUU THO MEETS WITH MONTANE

FL200116 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Alternate Politburo member Jesus Montane Oropesa has met at the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee headquarters with Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the Officers of the National Assembly, vice chairman of the Council of State, and Central Committee member of the Vietnamese Communist Party, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the National Assembly of the People's Government.

Receives Solidarity Order

FL200149 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] The Order of Solidarity was bestowed on Nyuyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, a few moments ago during a ceremony held at Cubanacan's protocol room. The high decoration is granted to him through a resolution of the Republic of Cuba's Council of State for his outstanding work. Flavio Bravo, Central Committee member and president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, presented the order of solidarity to Huu Tho.

MONTANE RECEIVES CONGOLESE JUSTICE MINISTER

FL191230 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat, has received Dr Dieudonne Kimbembe, justice minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, in Havana. The Congolese minister is visiting Havana at the invitation of his Cuban counterpart, Juan Escalona. During Kimbembe's meeting with Montane, they discussed matters of interest regarding bilateral relations and the current international situation.

ANPP DELEGATION MEETS WITH ITALY'S ANDREOTTI

FL161358 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1138 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Rome -- A delegation from the Cuban National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP] has been received by Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Giulio Andreotti and President of the Chamber of Deputies Nilde Jotti. The Cuban delegation consists of Aleida March, Fernando Amayo, and Pedro Garcia Lupianez.

31 MARIEL 'INELIGIBLES' RETURN FROM U.S.

PA191923 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] A third group of 31 Cubans classified as ineligible by the U.S. Government arrived in Havana on Wednesday, while 62 Cuban emigres are already in the United States by virtue of agreements signed by the United States and Cuba in December. Two previous groups, of 23 and 28 people, respectively, returned to Cuba in February and March. In the immigration agreements signed by the two countries, the United States classified as ineligible a total of 2,746 Cubans who arrived in that country from the port of Mariel. A PRELA dispatch indicates that as of Tuesday, 62 Cubans of the 20,000 annual quota provided in the agreements had traveled to the United States.

U.S. POLICY TOWARD NICARAGUA VIEWED AS 'DANGEROUS'

FL201436 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Commentary by journalist Rafael Ramirez, read by announcer]

[Text] The U.S. attitude toward Nicaragua is being channeled into a more and more dangerous direction if we consider the fact that Washington insists on trying to overthrow the government of a sovereign country in which free, democratic elections have just been held. Many countries and institutions in the area and throughout the world have spoken in favor of the greatest respect for the free self-determination of the peoples. Various U.S. senators, such as Democrat John Kerry, criticize the terrorist policy of the White House that aims at overthrowing the Sandinist government. Can it be that the United States did not learn a lesson in Vietnam? Then why is it repeating the same errors here in Central America? In this region, the Yankee imperialists wage secret wars, encourage terrorism, and violate the most elementary principles of international law. The U.S. President recently said that if Congress and the House [as heard] reject the figure of $14 million to support the Sandinists, the United States could resort to a military response.

While various Latin American governments orient their policy toward more logical goals that are consistent with their economic needs, Mr Reagan turns his back on this approach. Many have said that the foreign debts of these poor countries are unpayable, predicting that if creditors and debtors do not make reasonable adjustments, an explosive situation will result that will bring very serious consequences. When we say the attitude of the U.S. Administration is not logical, we do so because the administration does not pay attention to the Contadora Group's peace proposals, because it imposes unfair trade conditions on these poor countries, and because it opposes with all its might the political changes demanded by the peoples. Despite its perverse policy and its inflexible attitude, sooner or later Washington will have to accept the challenge of the hungry, exploited peoples that are tired of waiting. It is not easy to speak of the results of this struggle but we are sure there will be results and they will be exactly those which the people need.